THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9444

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 2d November, 1837.

THE *Mermaid*, Captain CHAPMAN, will sail for London, on the morning of Sunday, the 5th November, calling at Tellicherry and the Cape, for passage apply to Captain C. at the office of *Messrs. William Nicol, and Co.*—Bombay, 2d November, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 2d November, 1837.

BILLS in convenient sets on Bordeaux Lisbon, or London at 30 and at 60 days sight with duplicate Letters of credit and Bills of Lading attached, for £1900. Apply to *Auguste Willaume.*—Military Square, November, 1st 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ Rs 22 ℔ Doz.
Do. Port Wine in Quarts.. " 20 " "
Do.....Pints..... " 12 " "
Phelan's Claret..... " 24 " "
Also a small quantity of the following :—
Very Superior Hock.. ..Rs 35 ℔ Doz.
Curacoa in Pints..... .. " 20 " "
Hermitage..... " 20 " "
Brandy..... " 20 " "
Bombay, 1st November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Ruskin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 2d November, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. EAST, Miniature and Portrait Painter from London, having established himself at this Presidency, requests the support of his friends and the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be paid on the first sitting, the remainder on delivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Malvery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 2d November 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take the sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are requested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9*th September*, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER'S letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the steam communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice :—

Names	*No, of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Published last, ...	1534	Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, (Cawnpore,).....	10
Lieut. Col. R. Blackall, (Bucca,).....	1	F. Cardew, (Jessore,)..	2
[illegible] Kean, (Moosheda-bad,).....	2	J. F. Cathcart, (Ditto,)	5
Mirza Mahomed Mehby Misky,.....	5	F. Lowth, (Ditto,)....	1
Agra Mirza Sharazee,..	2	Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, Artillery,.....	1
Syed Abeel Kasam,....	1	H. Crawfurd,.....	1
Hadgee Mirza Mehby Isphany,.....	2	Maneckjee Rustomjee, G. Deedes,.....	5
Hadgee Baba Kazenony,	1	W. D. H. Oehme,....	2
M. D. Cohen,.....	1	G. Forbes, (Hidgelee,)	5
Shaik Adam,.....	1	Wm. Dent, (Arrah,)..	10
Meer Hayder Allee Isphany,.....	2	J. Alexander, (Ditto,)..	2
James Ranken,.....	1	T. Sandys, (Ditto,....	2
J. Smith,.....	1	G. Leyburn, (Ditto,)..	2
C. G. Mansell (Simla,)	20	R. Spence, (Ditto,)....	2
T. H. Robertson.....	5	J. P. Marcus, Sooksaugur.....	4
Lieut. Col. H. Cock, Missourie,.....	2	A. Beattie, Allahabad,	4
		Numbers 348, Shares	1641

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the Committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following :—

Bruce, Shand and Co.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.
M. M. Manuk, Esq.
Exchange Rooms.
Bengal Club.
Trade Rooms.
Army Agency Reading Rooms.
Calcutta Library.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentleman, whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.

September 30, 1837

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1837.

1. The General Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Poona, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidence are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of obsence :—

Capt F. C. Darke, 4th Regt. N. I. from 16th October to 31st Octr. in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Lieut. T. R. Steuart, 8th Regt. N. I. from 19th ditto to ditto, on medical certificate, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur Hills.

Capt. H. Pelham, Nat. Vet. Bat. from 9th ditto to ditto, ditto.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th October, 1837.

1. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Belgaum, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The General Officer commanding the Southern Divisaion of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Dapoolee, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties te be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. A Station Order by the Officer Commanding at Baroda, dated 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Brickwell to receive medical charge of the detachment of Golundauze at that station, from Assistant Surgeon Prichard, is confirmed.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. from 1st Novr. to 30th Novr. on private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Ensign H. A. Adams, attached to the 5th Regt. N. I, to 14th ditto, ditto, in extension, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 26th October 1837.

1. Compensation Money in lieu of clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to the Marine Battalion.

2. An Arrangement made by the Superintending Surgeon Presidency Division, on the 21st instant, directing Assistant Apothecary Boswell of the 2nd Battalion Artillery to accompany the European Recruits proceeding to the Deccan, and appointing Apprentice Hodges to act as Assistant Apothecary during the absence of Assistant Apothecary Boswell, is confirmed.

3. Assistant Surgeon J. Mackenzie, now attached to the European Regiment, will join and do duty with the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, until further orders.

4. Serjeant G. McCoy of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Line Serjeant at Baroda vice Line Serjeant Walker discharged.

5. Private Shaik Ebrahim of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his furlough, he is to be re-admitted into the Service, and brought again on the strength of his corps, from the date on which he was struck off.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 27th October 1837.

1. The Native General Court Martial of which Subedar Major Ram Baccus of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is President, will re-assemble on Wednesday next the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Mess-room of Fort George Barracks.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence

Lieut G. Wilson, 26th Regt. N. I. from 16th Octr. to 31st Decr., on medical certificate, to proceed to Ghorabunder.

ERRATUM.

In General Order No. 5, dated 12th instant, page 284, for "Captain H. C. Teasdale," read "Captain H. Stephenson."—Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th October, 1837.

No. 472.—The following promotion is made :—

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. G. Wheatley to be Lieutenant, vice Bourchier deceased.—Date of Rank, 17th October 1837.

No. 473.—Lieutenant E. Whichelo, Assistant Comy. General Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th November to 31st of December next, to visit the Presidency on private affairs; Captain Ord, Pay Master Northern Division of the Army, will perform Lieutenant Whichelo's duties during his absence, on his responsibility.

No. 474.—Lieutenant G. Pope, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from 1st proximo, till 1st February next, to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

POETICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

"*Say, What shall be our sport to day?*" "T. MOORE"

In Lardner's comprehensive scheme
Assist, my friends, and buy a share.
On earth or sea, for mighty steam,
Say, What is too much to dare?
Of my fondest nightly dream,
Of my daily hope and prayer,
This brilliant plan has formed the theme
And, When did I despair?
Ah, Never did I despair.

Seven thousand shares, think, only seven!
And only fifty pounds a share!
Consider, my friends, the world we live in,
There will soon be none to spare.
Like an oracle from heaven
The Doctor's pamphlets are,
"No better authority can be given;"
Then hear him that declare,
Then hear him that declare,

"One hundred and ninety six thousand pounds,
For passage, my yearly receipts display;
The scheme is based on the surest grounds,
The scheme can be made to pay."
To secure our fortunes, Zounds!
Then, Why do we delay?
Dionysius reckons within fair bounds,
Hence, paltry doubts, Away,
Disheartening doubts, Away.

I am doubly armed against attack,
Subscribers no more shall cry, "We are done,"
I have booked the great Don my scheme to back,
But this "notice" is all my own.
Of shares bespeak a lac,
You are still not pledged for one:
T' will be time enough to call me Quack,
When the money is spent and gone,
When the money is spent and gone,

Forget the Forbes's dire mishaps,
Forget that I once played Johnny Raw,
The distances wrong, those cursed maps,
That certainly was a faux pas
No longer fear such traps,
Oh, trust your Charley G—nl—w;
By the comprehensive scheme—perhaps,
We may one day be richer, Hurra!
Hurrah, for Steam Hurra!

HIGH WATER TABLE,—2D NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday.....	1 6	1 27
Friday.....	1 48	2 10

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Decluzean, Artillery, from Ahmedabad.
Cadet F. M. Steer, Infantry, from England.
Cadet Woodhouse, 19th N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. S. Landon, 16th N. I. from Tannah.
Captain St. J. Brown, Do. do. from Poonah.
Lieut. Fulljames, 25th N. I. from Guzerat.
Ensign Hart, 16th N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Brigadier R. A. Willis, to Ahmednuggur.
Capt G. P. LeMessurier, 14th N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Captain Outram, 23rd N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Belgaum, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. M. Davies Military Chaplain by Licence, Major Charles Cathcart 10th Regt. to Miss M. A. Darby daughter of Captain Darby Paymaster Queen's Royals.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29th.—French Ship George Cuvier, J. Sechovres, Master, from Bordeaux 7th May, Bourbon 7th Sept. ,Cochin 15th Sept.

,, 31st.—Barque Elora, John Blair, Master, from Port Glasgow, 17th June 1837.

,, Do.—Ship Frances Chas. Heath, Master, from Liverpool, left Liverpool 11th July 1837.

Nov. 1st.—Ship Emma, J. D. Hallson, Master, from Liverpool 4th July 1837.

DEPARTURES.

,, 31st.—The E. I. C. Brig Taptee. D. Lauchlan, 3rd Asst. M. A. to the Indus.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah. John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, and Emma.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orleana.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 2d NOVEMBER, 1837.

Since our last number the following vessels have arrived from Home, the Barque *Elora* from Port Glasgow the 17th of June, the Ship *Emma* from Liverpool the 4th of July and the Ship *Frances* from the same port the 11th of July. By these opportunities we have received our files of London Papers to the 5th and Liverpool Papers to the 10th July inclusive. We have inserted among our extracts most of the matters of interest, in which however they are rather *jejune*. According to the intelligence of which we are in possession it was expected that the business of the then Session would be brought to a close on the 14th or 15th of July,—that the prorogation would ensue about two days afterwards and that the dissolution of Parliament would take place on the 20th. An early meeting of the new Parliament was contemplated, and as each party was straining every nerve, the one for the retention of power the other for it's recaption, we may expect that the debates will assume more than usual interest, If the present Ministry maintains it's position there can be but little doubt that a further and fresh stock of *liberal* measures will be thrust upon the consideration of the house, and as the support of the Radicals cannot be relied upon without a commensurate sacrifice we must look for more ample concessions to the *vox populi*.

The aspect of the political horizon on the Burmese frontier is brightening, or rather losing some portion of it's threatening appearance. We may conjecture that this is the case from the circumstance that the Governor General is about to proceed immediately to the Upper provinces, and that we hear of no further considerable supplies of troops or stores in the direction of Moulmein. As it is now well ascertained that the rulers of Birmah have been long brooding over the disasters of the last war, with a determination to avenge them, and have made very extensive purchases of muskets, not less as is stated in some quarters than 100,000, we are disposed to regret the postponement of an issue, which must at all events be tried within a short interval. Although we do not anticipate any very formidable display of Burmese prowess, yet as every hour increases the physical force of the enemy we should have been glad to have seen a speedy resolution of the question which his Burmese majesty proposes to agitate.

We again mention, for the purpose of eliciting the attention of those who have the means of enquiry, the extreme irregularity of the Calcutta Dâk, How is it that the Dâk does not arrive every day at this season of the year, or if it does, why have the Bengal papers of the 19th and 20th ult. arrived on the same day?

It will be seen by our extracts from the *Agra Ukbar* that Captain Burnes was within two days journey of Cubool, according to the latest intelligence from that quarter. We were in hopes that we should have been enabled before this to have laid before our readers further particulars of his researches in Upper India.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD,—OCTOBER 21.

We heard yesterday with much pleasure that the Cholera was abating in the Camp of her Majesty's 63d, and that they were all getting on well. They were at the Rajah's Choultry, 41 miles from Madras on the 18th instant, and were to continue their march on the morning of the 19th.

The Fort St. George Gazette of this morning announces the appointment of Major General Fearon, C. B. as a Commissinner for investigating the causes of the late insurrection in Canara, vice Major General Vigoureux, C. B. relieved on the return of his Regiment to Europe.

We have not seen the Opposition Subscription Book which is in circulation under the auspices of the Madras Steam Committee, but we understand the Subscribers have put down their names for a certain amount in Pounds Sterling, and not for Shares, as in the plan proposed by Major Head and the Bengal Committee. On Thursday afternoon the following gentlemen had subscribed.

A. D. Campbell, Esq.....	500£
P. Cator, Esq	500
Captain Dalrymple.....	100
A. Maclean, Esq.....	100
Parry, Dare, and Co.....	1000
Arbuthnot and Co.....	1000

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCTOBER 19TH.

AGRA.—The annual fair of Goverdhun, commences on the 28th instant. A guard from the 37th has been selected for duty

The 36th commenced their long and dreary march on the 16th. The Officers and corps were handsomely complimented by the merit-encouraging Brigadier, in a Station order.

The Troop of Horse Artillery on route to Mhow, arrived yesterday and left this morning.

A case of some interest to parties engaging Country boats to proceed down the river, came before the Commissioner this week. An officer had engaged a boat and had advanced as is usual a sum of money. Before the departure of the boat however, it was ascertained there was on board a quantity of smuggled salt, a discovery which may lead to considerable delay, aad perhaps tempt the crew to abscond.

HUEDURABAD.—An attempt to assassinate the Nuwab Sooraj Ood Dowlah, an Ameer of rank and wealth, was lately attempted by a body of discontended Putans, who, to the amount of fifty, forced themselves into the hall where the Nuwab was holding a durbar, and tried to cut him down. A few of his Arab retainers who were present, kept the foe at bay till the Nuwab escaped to another apartment. On assistance ariving, nine of the Putans were cut down on the spot. The Nizam on hearing of this attack, sent a detachment of his native troops to keep the peace, and protect the Nuwab.

The employment of these disorderly mercenaries, the Putans and Arabs, gives rise to much bloodshed and disturbance, and ought to be discontinued. The whole system should be remodelled, and as the Company have generously officered a portion of the Nizam's Army, with their own officers they might the rest. It were sufficient if his domestic guards and followers were under native officers and native discipline.

DEHLEE.—The new Emperor—as all new ones now do

—has commenced his career with economy, reducing the salaries of some of his retainers, and dismissing others. He probably thinks this will recommend him to the paltry economists of Leadenhall Street. The recent riots have, it is said, intimidated the Buneeahs so far, that they have reduced the price of grain, which is selling now at 18 seers per the rupee—being an increase on the late rates of 5 seers.

CABOOL.—Our enterprising traveller Captain Burnes, had arrived within two marches of this town by the latest intelligence. We hope to see his account of this interesting court and country given early to the public.

CONCAN.—The Loodeeanah Ukhbar states that this small province—not of the Dekhun, but in Thibet—has revolted from the Chinese Government, to whom it was tributary.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—JULY 3.

In Westminster, according to carefully collected information, it is known that nothing but the most shameful stupidity on the part of the Conservative agents, or faithlessness on that of the electors, can prevent Sir George Murray from obtaining a triumph as signal and memorable as that which replaced Sir Francis Burdett three months ago in the seat to which he had so long done honour.

From the country, in all its parts, the communications are most cheering. The cause of Conservatism is justly and rationally regarded by the people of England as that of constitutional reform, and the late important and generous declaration of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords affixes to that prevailing impression, throughout the kingdom, the stamp of the highest authority.

The Paris papers of Saturday have come to hand. Their contents are not, however, of much importance.

The session of the Chambers, as far as concerned the deputies, was virtually concluded on Friday by the voting of the remaining supplies. The Peers would, it was expected, terminate their labours in time to admit of the prorogation of the Chambers on Saturday next.

The amnesty was still bearing fruit, The King, for the first time during four years, went to the Opera on Friday night last, not only with perfect safety, but with an apparant sense of security not observed during many years. His Majesty was exceedingly well received. On the preceeding evening the King and Royal Family passed along the Boulevards on their return to Neuilly from a visit to Raincy, and as he passed the Boulevards des Italiens was cheered by the loungers in front of the Cafés Paris and Tortoni.

Another effect of the amnesty is to be found in the schism that has taken place in the Liberal party; the *Siecle* being at the head of the more moderate section, the *National* remaining the organ of the ultra portion Paris was never known to enjoy more perfect tranquillity than during the week just ended, although the drawing of the conscription took place on Thursday, an event which, on many recent occasions, was followed by trifling disorders.

The foreign matter to be found in these papers is utterly destitute of interest. A despatch from General Castellane to General Harispe, dated Perpignan, 23d ult., is given in them, but it is evidently only the counterpart or an amplification of the telegraphic despatch published in *The Times* of Wednesday last.

Our Paris letter states that the French Government had received despatches from St. Petersburgh, dated 20th ult. The Emperor was still at his summer palace of Feterhoff, and the Russian capital was extremely dull. M. de Barante declines accepting the embassy to Rome, and he intends to avail himself of his leave of absence in November next.

A private letter from Naples of the 16th ult., received *viâ* Paris, announces the arrival on that day of the Princess of Carignan after a passage of 13 days from Genoa. The cholera still continued its ravages in the Neapolitan capital; the number of cases was betwegn 200 and 250 per day, and that of deaths upwards of 100. The epidemic had likewise invaded Sicily—a circumstance which was little regretted by the merchants, as the sanatory regulations of the cordon had been so rigorously enforced that communication between the two countries had for some time been completely interrupted.

The *Observer* gives the following:—"(From a Correspondent.)—Our readers are aware, that for the last four of five years Her Majesty has, in fine weather, daily been in the habit of walking in Kensington-gardens and Hyde-park, accompanied by her illustrious mother, the Duchess of Kent. On those occasions several gentlemen labouring under the hallucination that they were one day destined to possess her hand have been a source of continual annoyance to the Royal, party; so much so, indeed that it was found necessary, at length, to appoint a policeman in private clothes to be continually in attendance on them during the time they were promenading. That duty has for the last eight or nine months been performed by Mount, T 90, and Osborne, T, 174, two very trusty officers, whose presence has been a great annoyance to the would-be wooers. The most pertinacious has been a gentleman who calls himself ——, but who is generally understood to be a Mr.——, possessed of large property in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge-wells. This gentleman never accosted Her Masjesty during her walks, but was as regular in his attendance near the door of the palace as was the clock indicating the time of her departure. He would then salute Her Majesty in a most graceful manner; and instantly she was past him he invariably turned quickly round, and watched her until she turned an angle of the gardens or park, when he would run across at full speed until he got before her. On doing so he would again salute her, and then watch her as before. That strange conduct he would repeat during the whole of her walk; always taking care to be precisely at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock at the pond, near Kensington Palace, for the purpose of feeding the fish, the Royal promenaders generally passing the spot about that time. On Sunday Mr.——always attended the Chapel Royal in Kensington Palace, taking his seat near the stove, from whence he could obtain a view of the Royal pew. He also invariably remained till the sacrament, and deposited half-a-sovereign in the plate. Recently, owing, to Her Majesty having frequently driven through the Park as far as the statue of Achilles, Mr.——has sported a barouche resembling the Duchess of Kent's, and has been attended by a servant dressed similiar to the Royal undress livery—viz. a dark pepper and salt coat and glazed hat, with broad purple velvet band, for the purpose of following her. Mr. ——, who is about 40 years of age, in speaking to the garden-keepers, &c., always styled Her Majesty as his "little Princess," and lamented that she should be kept from him. He complains much of the police watching him and says it is most degrading to him to be followed about by them, yet he will at times speak to them most familiarly, and not long since he showed them a letter which some wag had written to him to hoax him, purporting to come from the (then) Princess, breathing the most ardent vows of attachment towards him, and requesting him to deposit an answer under a certain tree, as she was prevented from conversing with him. On Her Majesty's recent birth-day, Mr.——splendily illuminated his residence, and during the day he distributed 18 gallons of ale to the passers-by, and to any person who would drink her health. In the course of the evening, however the crowd become so intoxicated that the police were compelled to interfere and put a stop to his liberality. On that day also a licenced cab named "Victoria" was handsomely decorated with ribands at his expense, and at night he wished the proprietor to allow it to be illuminated with lamps."

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

Very little notice has been taken in the city of Mr. Rice's financial exposé, which is without meaning and without results. Since the circumstances under which it was produced did not, fortunately for him, call for any well digested statements or opinions, there has been no disposition to criticise severely, omissions that otherwise would have appeared to be very glaring ones, but after having touched on the severe monetary crisis from which, as it is to be feared, the commercial interest has not yet emerged, it does seem extraordinary to all those who have noticed the subject, that any man professing to be a statesman should have made no observation upon the causes of and remedy to such evils, which are gradually breaking down the wealth and resources of the country. His committee on joint-stock banking must therefore have brought their labours to a close without furnishing him with a single idea on the subject. His friends and allies in the Bank parlour are above all disappointed at this. Their own remedy, though none of the best, for preventing the recurrence of overtrading and panics, they conceived to be at least entitled to some notice and attention from him. Mr. Rice is not convinced, it is plain, that the whole circulation of the country ought to be placed under their control—a trust which they are quite prepared to undertake, but for which recent events have proved, in a very remarkable degree, their total unfitness. This silence has tended to give some strength to an opinion which has been started in the city within these few days, that a project has been entertained at the Treasury for purchasing the interest of the Bank in the six years yet to come of the charter, and starting a national bank upon an altogether different plan. That he has vented no reproaches on the joint-stock banks for the share which the directors of the Bank of England allege them to have had in producing the late crisis is perhaps a still greater disappointment to them. We believe that if the paper, which is to constitute a legal tender, is issued with due care and discretion neither joint-stock banks nor private bankers can do any harm but they have been very useful as a scapegoat on this occasion. Mr. Rice's forbearance, who is likely enough to adopt such opinions as the Bank directors furnish him with, may be ascribed, however, to other reasons than his ignorance of the subject. The directors and proprietors of these banks have acquired great weight and influence in particular districts, and on the eve of an election so important as that which is about to take place, the present Ministers dare not run the risk of saying or doing any thing to offend them. His doctrine about Exchequer-bills, that they should never be suffered by the Government to fall below par or near it, is a new acquisition of his. He resisted for a long time, as is well known, all the schooling of the Bank parlour on this subject, and was only convinced of his error by the effect on the revenue, by finding them to be brought in instead of bank notes for the payment of duties. A smaller advance in the interest upon them would have answered the purpose had he taken the warning in time, and the increase of charge under that head, on which he dwells in producing his budget, should be ascribed, in part, to his own obstinacy and ignorance. It will be very difficult for him indeed to raise his character in the city on such subjects beyond that of a shallow pretender to financial knowledge.

Money continues scarce at the Stock Exchange, but the demand for it was not so great as yesterday. A trifling advance has occured in Consols, which for the account closed at 92⅛ to ¼. The day on which the payment of the dividends will take place is not yet announced, as the Bank must be shut on the day of the funeral of his late Majesty, which is presumed to be not yet definitely fixed. Exchequer-bills and India Bonds remain at 32s. to 34s. premium.—*Times, July* 3.

TIMES.—JULY 4.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Royal assent was given to several public and private bills. After the presentation of some petitions, the Foreign Officers' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

A long conversation, which will repay the trouble of perusal, then ensued on the presentation of a petition by Lord Belhaven, "from the General Assembly of the "Church of Scotland, praying for additional church ac- "commodation."

The order of the day for the committal of the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill being read, Lord Wicklow moved for certain documents connected with the administration of justice in Ireland. After a long and interesting discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The Succession to the Crown Bill was then read a second time. The bill has already been printed in this paper, and seems adapted to its intended objects Lord Brougham seemed disposed to make some alteration in it, but made no substantive motion.

In the House of Commons the London and Greenwich Railway Bill, and the Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle Drainage Bill, were, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Wood, read a third time and passed. The hon. Alderman ventured a smart joke on poor Dr. Bowring.

The Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill went through a committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-day.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply. Several items were voted. 21,000l. were voted for the repairs of Marlborough-house. In the course of the discussion Mr. Rice stated, in answer to a question from Captain Pechell, that the Pavilion (Brighton) belonged to the Crown, and there did not exist the least intention of pulling it down.

The vote for 88,000l. towards defraying the expense of new Houses of Parliament was opposed by several members, but ultimately passed by a majority of 80.

While a vote for a grant of money for the purchase of some vases for the British Museum was under consideration, Mr. Hume was struck, rather *mal-a-propos*, with a violent curiosity and interest about the Dublin Society. Does this portend the hon. gentleman is about to "flit" from the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Liffy?

The grant of 114,160l. 14s. 6d. for the Civil Government of Canada was opposed by Mr. Hume, and carried by a majority of 143 against 10.

After several other items voted almost without a remark the House resumed, and the Attorney-General moved and carried the third reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. Mr. Aglionby moved the re-insertion of the 13th clause, making the Court of Bankruptcy a court of record.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had no objection to the introduction of the clause, if the sense of the House should appear to be in its favour.

The clause was then re-inserted in the bill, and the bill passed.

The Malt Duties Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion that the Parliamentary Elections Bill be read a third time.

Sir R. INGLIS said, "that the attempt to proceed with "this bill was a violation of the pledge given by the Mi- "nisters that no measure of importance should be pro- "ceeded with except such as were essential to the fur- "therance of the public service. The bill had been in- "troduced so long ago as the 12th of May, at 2 o'clock "in the morning, when there were only 41 members in "the house, and from that time until Thursday last it "had been allowed to lie undisturbed on the table. Its "purpose was to alter the constituency as established by "the Reform Act, and was, consequently, a violation of "the principles of that measure, verifying the declaration "made by Sir R. Peel, that the first attempt to alter the "Reform Bill would be made, not by its enemies, but "but by its friends."

The bill, however, was carried by a majority of 25.

Several bills went through a stage, and after a committee of Ways and Means, the third reading of the Final of Elections Bill was carried by a majority of 21.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved that the reasons of the Lords for insisting on their amendments to the Municipal Corporations Bill be taken into consideration. The amendments were agreed to.

The petition of Mr. Rowland Milner, complaining of being deprived of his half-pay, was presented by Sir E. Codrington.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG's motion for certain returns respecting the construction of ships of war was negatived without a division.

Several bills were brought in and read a first time; after which the House adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock to to-day.

We have the happiness to announce that the metropolitan county is about to burst its ignominious fetters. Messrs. Hume and Byng are on the point of experiencing that fate which when it does visit such offenders never fails to call forth the rejoicings of honourable men, and long before it arrives is impatiently looked for by every honest politician in society as an indispensable vindication of the rights of public justice.

Messrs. JOSEPH HUME and GEORGE BYNG will to a moral certainty within six weeks be dismissed from an office to which the former was raised by jugglery, and in which systematic jugglery alone has latterly maintained them both—namely, that of representatives for Middlesex.

Messrs. Wood and Pownall have declared themselves candidates for this all-important county on the true Conservative principles of upholding the Protestant church of England and its connexion with the State, the established wrights and funtions of each branch of the Legislature, and a system of real noninterference and neutrality towards surrounding nations. With an indefinite movement in the spirit of headlong democracy, having no intermediate fruit but lawless turbulence, nor any final result but the extermination of a series of many-headed tyrannies by a single oppressor, and that an armed one, the Conservative candidates for Middlesex have no more sympathy than is felt by the large majority of electors who have long since cried aloud for emancipation from the base trammels imposed upon them within these few years by one of their present members, who in all that constitutes public character is among the least estimable of the human race, and from that monotonous incubus, which, by a course of what may be termed *passive* humbug, has, in the person of Mr. George Byng, overlaid the talent, spirit, and political action of the county for little short of two generations. Without one particle more of generosity in his nature than Joseph Hume himself, without a pretence to any one species of ability—with a smooth, plausible, whispering, petty cunning, which vents itself in small obliquities, and selfish (though) by no means petty) jobs, this specimen of ancient and imbecile Whig partisanship has at length found his natural level, and fallen at the feet of Greek Loan Joseph for protection.

Now, let the electors of Middlesex think for one moment what a pair are these; but more especially (for Joseph's notoriety needs no further illustration) what sort of a personage this Mr. George Byng has proved himself.

At the election about the beginning of 1835 Mr. Wood, one of our present candidates, and soon we have little doubt to be our member, stood as a Conservative for the county of Middlesex. Messrs. Byng and Hume stood also, disclaiming each of them to have *any connexion* with the other. Mr. Wood, in the belief that Mr. Byng, as a gentleman, and reputed member of the aristocracy, would be a fitter colleague for himself than the other, made interest with all his friends to give their second votes to Mr. Byng, by which means, and *which means only*, that (not then right hon.) personage obtained a majority of more than 400 votes over him who has since been called Middlesex Joseph, and this was confessed by the Greek loan contractor himself in his speech at the close of the election; "for," said he, "if "the Tory votes were deducted from Mr. Byng's majority over him, he should be again, as he was last "time, at the head of the poll."

But how was Mr. Wood requited for this liberality to him who has since got his nephew made Privy Councillor, and his brother a Lord? Why, all the second votes of Mr. Byng were transferred to the committee of the Greek loan-monger, So that Mr. Wood, who ought under any system of fair dealing to have been at all events second, if not first, upon the poll, was eventually left at the bottom of it. Mr. Byng thus owed his return mainly to the generous proceeding of a Conservative candidate, and to the votes of Conservative electors; but what was his conduct in return?

On the 9th of January, 1835, he published an address to the electors of the county, a passage from which we here insert, wherein he abuses, with the utmost bitterness of invective, the very Conservative party whose votes he eagerly accepted in the pollingbooths, and to whom he owed his election! So much for this hon. and long superannuated pretender to constitutional principles.

Now, indeed, the case of these two non-representatives of the intelligence and true politics of Middlesex differs in one respect from what it was at the last election. In the present instance their partnership is avowed. Hume and Byng are openly canvassed for together! Byng, the "old Whig," has coalesced with Hume the undisguised revolutionist—with Hume who never speaks but to revile the church of England; who never acts but with a desire to subvert it; who spouts forth rancour against the prerogatives of the Crown, against the hereditary peerage, against the military and naval defences of the State, against one and all of our national institutions; who preaches penuriousness and practises his own doctrines, never, if we be rightly informed, having contributed even a decent sum to those public charities which had always heretofore drawn no inconsiderable share of their support from the subscriptions of the county members.

Let, however, the country mark well this additional, albeit superfluous evidence, of a fact which, already established, must damn the Russell and Melbourne Whiggery to all future times—that here is one of their own acknowledged clique—an "old Whig"—an old "Foxite"—an ancient ally of the Cavendishes and Russells, and the rest of them—who makes common cause with Mr. Joseph Hume, that is with Mr. Daniel O'Connell, for the promotion of every one of those desperate and atrocious schemes of which the end, *avowed by their* authors, is the overthrow of the British Monarchy. We prophesy that the electors of this county will make the Hon. Mr. Byng repent of the folly, though he may not of the crime, of having so betrayed his station, his country, and his Sovereign. Mr. Wood's manly and decided conduct in former instances renders it quite unnessary to add one word of praise or recommendation on behalf of that gallant gentleman. But we are bound to state with regard to Mr. Pownall, that there are circumstances connected with his assent to take a personal share in the [illegible] which reflect the highest honour on his [illegible] noble character, and ought to endear him [illegible] Conservative electors, not of Middlesex [illegible] loyal county throughout Great Britain.

TIMES.—JULY 5.

In the House of Lords last night, [illegible] for Debt Bill, the Borough Boundaries [illegible] Parliament (Ireland) Bill, and several [illegible] brought from the Commons.

At a conference, the reasons of the [illegible] senting from one of their Lordships' [illegible] Municipal Act Amendment Bill were [illegible] left with the Lords, by whom they [illegible] printed.

A message was brought from the [illegible] their Lordships to give permission to [illegible] to be examined before the Commons' [illegible] tion in Ireland. The right rev. prelate [illegible] amined, on the ground that he was a [illegible] committee of their Lordships' House.

The Tithes Communication Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be [illegible]

The bills relating to the Criminal Law were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. The measures were not opposed; but Lord Lyndhurst, in his usual clear and masterly style, pointed out such inconsistencies and absurdities in them as prove them to be pieces of legislation exceedingly discreditable to the author, Lord John Russell, and to the House of Commons which has passed them with so many imperfections. Lord Brougham agreed that the Commons did not act fairly by the Lords in sending up to them at so late a period of the session important measures which required so much revision. It would seem, according to his Lordship's calculation, that while the Commons have taken some months for the perpetration of these blunders, the Lords are expected to correct them in as many days! "This," said Lord Brougham, "is the way in which business has been done in the House of Commons this session." His Lordship might have added, "and for several sessions past." He once *said* in his place in the House of Lords what Lord Lyndhurst has *proved* at least half a dozen times—namely, that but for the House of Lords, legislation would be brought to a stand-still, inasmuch as the Commons have shown that they are not competent to the discharge of the functions of legislators. And yet the Lords are threatened with reform, and that, too, by the most bungling members of an assembly that seems to stand so lamentably in need of improvement itself! It should, however, in justice be added, that the faults of these measures are chiefly attributable to Lord John Russell, who preferred acting upon his own opinon to taking that of the Criminal Law Commissioners. When his Lordship next "spins a yarn" for the worthy clothiers of Stroud, we hope he will do himself the justice to mention, that though his *forte* may be bragging, he is never [illegible] bad hand at botching also.

The other bills before the House having been [illegible] ly advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned [illegible] ter to 10 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Maxwell [illegible] suant to notice, for an address to the Crown, [illegible] the appointment of a commission of inquiry [illegible] dition of the handloom weavers, with instructions [illegible] port whether any and what measures can be devised [illegible] their relief. After a short discussion, the motion was carried on a division by 58 to 48.

Lord Morpeth brought in a bill (which was read a first time) to renew for one year the act to prevent the alienation of corporate property in Ireland.

The order for the Bridgewater election committee was discharged on the motion of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Rice obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the provisions of the Post-horse Duties Transfer Act (1 William IV.) to April, 1838.

Mr. Bernal brought up the reports of the Committees of the Ways and Means, and Supply, which were agreed to.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Punishment of Death Bill and the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill were reported, the Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Central Criminal Court Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. P. Thomson, the Beetroot Sugar Bill was reported.

The Letters Patent Bill was read a third time and passed,

The East India Postage Bill and Exchequer-bills Bill went through committee.

On the motion of Mr. Rice, the Bank of Ireland Bill was read a second time.

The Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill, and Reform of Parliament (Ireland) Bill, were reported.

Alderman Wood withdrew the Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill, which stood for the committee.

Mr. Rice moved for a select committee to consider the case of the late Speaker and officers of the Houses of Parliament, who suffered by the fire of the former Houses of Parliament, and to report on the same. The right hon. gentleman said he would not make such a proposition, at a time when so few members were in attendance, if it were intended in the slightest degree to commit the House on the ultimate decision to which they might come. The object was merely to have the facts of the case brought before the hon. gentlemen, and it would then be open to them to come to any conclusion they might think fit. Mr. Warburton opposed the motion on the ground [illegible] thinness of the House. Sir G. Sinclair suggested [illegible] be deferred, and it was accordingly postponed till to-day.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

With a full and well-founded confidence in the general results of the forthcoming election, and in the eventual triumph of the constitution over all its foes, whether open or insidious, we never have attempted to disguise the plain truth—viz., that the battle can be won otherwise than by the most strenuous and untired exertions of every loyal and honest man in the community—exertions of influence, of person, and *of purse*. People have got into a ridiculous habit of exaggerating the sums contributed by the Conservative party for the purposes of election contests. It is true, no doubt, that there have from time to time been subscriptions, local, partial, and moderate in their amount. But of any general contribution, or any large one, much less any in the slightest degree proportioned to the vast resources of the Conservative aristocracy, whether they be the lords of land or money, or any commensurate with their incalculable stake in the issue of the contest or with their bounden duty to their country, as well as to themselves, their descendants, we have never heard, nor do we believe, that any such proofs of the collective energy and sagacity of Tories, or of their aggregate sacrifice for the great cause of the monarchy, have ever yet existed.

It is time therefore, surely, to begin—it is time, indeed, to have completed the good work ere now—but, at all events, time to lay a broad and solid foundation, and to provide funds sufficient for *the legal* expenses attending whatever contests are not carried on by individuals with abundant resources at their own disposal. Once commenced, the process need not be a long one. The spirit once displayed by some few leading individuals will spread with unspeakable rapidity in all directions, and the success will be such as to astonish the friends of the cause that the seeds of it had not been sown and the harvest reaped much sooner.

Pressing as is the occasion everywhere, and [illegible]

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places more so than in and near this great metropolis, we are bound to state that Ireland is the vulnerable point, and that whereon the greatest amount of evil may be sustained by the Protestant and royal cause, but likewise, and for the same reason that, where by a judicious mixture of foresight and energy the greatest mass of evil may be averted. We are menaced by the organs of Popery in Ireland with a numerous accession of joints to the O'Connell tail. It is declared that the Conservatives are to lose the [illegible] knows how many seats, and that the revolutionists are to gain them. Now it depends, not on the Papist masses, but on the Conservatives themselves, to falsify this valiant proclamation. We say deliberately to the Protestants and loyal Catholics of Ireland, that the game is in their own hands. To play it well, and to gain a signal triumph, requires but arrangement, co-operation, some resolution, much activity, and *a little money*. The late decision of the Irish judges has raised the 10l. franchise in Ireland on such a footing, and made the law so clear and unequivocal on that subject, that the merest simpleton of an elector can no longer be embarrassed as to the validity or insufficiency of his qualification when called upon to explain it, nor can any committee of the House of Commons, however factious, audacious, or corrupt, dare at any future time to unsettle the solemn decision of the judges. What, then, was that decision? In substance this—that, however a man's tenure of a place of land might be circumstanced, whatever rent he might pay, whether large or merely nominal, whether he occupied fifty acres or only five, his *interest in the land* must be such, as in the opinon of sworn valuators, or of a jury, a solvent tenant might, according to the state of the market, be justified as a prudent man in giving for it 10l. per annum.

Heretofore an O'Connell voter, although he held but five acres, or any other small portion of land, and paid for it a rent of 10l. or 15l. per annum, had been used to satisfy his own conscience and that of the registering barrister, by swearing that he estimated his interest in the ground, subject as he was to that enormous rent, at 10l. or more per annum. Now, it is obvious to what numberless abuses and to what flagitious perjuries such a construction of the law of qualification exposed the electoral system throughout Ireland. It is manifest, that a bit of land not in itself worth 20s. might in the shape of bribe for the vote of its occupier produce to him more than 10s a year. It is equally undeniable that he (the occupier) might for various reasons, not of a nature to be made public, attach a greater value than 10l. a-year to the result of an election his vote on which depended on his possession of his "bit of a potato garden." Nor is it less certain that an unprincipled partisan, or if not wholly unprincipled, one who looked to priestly absolution for such well-intentioned errors, would swear point blank to a downright falsehood, and put deliberately a fictious value on his premises, if he could thereby establish a right to swell the poll of an O'Connell candidate.

All these abominations have now been swept away by the decision of the Irish judges. The claim to be entered on the county registry must, if opposed, be determined by judgments less partial than that of the claimant himself, and the consequence is, that about one half of the multitude which, though really to that extent composed of non electors, have for the two last Parliaments constituted the sham majority by which the Irish tail were carried must henceforth, on petition to the House of Commons in case of a disputed return, be struck of the poll, and the candidate having an excess of *genuine* 10l. voters will become the sitting member.

What, then, how ought such a purification of the false muster roll of Irish counties to be worked by the Conservatives of Ireland? Clearly in the manner following. Since the glorious, that of the whole constituency of the kingdom as defined and ascertained by the judges to be men of some pecuniary independence, an immense majority are friends to their lawful Sovereign, to the constitutional monarchy, and to British connexion, it is indispensable that an opportunity for the free and effective expression of such sentiments should be afforded in every part of Ireland; and, therefore, that *no county throughout the whole island* should be left to the tender mercies of the priests and agitators *without a bold and uncompromising struggle*. In the Protestant province of Ulster we are satisfied to let things take their natural course; but in every other part of Ireland—Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, that the centre, south, and western divisions of the island—the Conservative aristocracy and gentry *are insane* if they leave one single county uncontested. We speak on sound information, after calm reflection, with a competent knowledge of men and of localities before us, and it is our firm persuasion, that if the Protestant and Roman Catholic Conservatives deem it worth while to rescue Ireland from O'Connel, the prize is within reach of them, and this moment is the time.

Let meetings of Conservatives be held in every county of Ireland, having communication with a central committee in Dublin, as a medium of communication, rather than a board assuming authority or direction. The central committee and the county committees may one and all be formed within a week from this very day. The choice of candidates and the summons to electors may, if the proper spirit be at work, hardly cause more delay than the lighting of a signal fire, Conservative Ireland is already well organized for peaceful purposes, and its internal relations thoroughly understood, such a power can be put into immediate action. With regard to money, an average pittance of 400l. *per county* will amply suffice for the object aimed at, which is, to induce independent Conservative voters to attend the poll, at their own cost, and let the return be as adverse as it will, to lay the grounds of *a petition to Parliament*.

We repeat, that the insignificant sum above mentioned of 400l. per county—nay, we know not whether more than half the sum would in some cases be required—will with certain collateral means, connected more with management than with money, effectually paralyse the monster of Popish agitation, and send back the tail between its master's legs, instead of making with it a foul and indecent exhibition on the benches of the House of Commons. There are no less than 21 Irish counties wherein this experiment might and ought to be made without an hour's hesitation, and in every one of which it would insure a certain portion of success. No matter under what auspicies or in what spirit the *return* might be made, the majority of good votes capable of standing the test of a petition would in so many instances be in favour of the loyal candidate as to yield the Agitator but a melancholy prospect of finally earning for himlelf, at the hands of a corrupt Minister, same amount of Irish patronage as the now undiminished list of his retainers has secured for him since Lord Melbourne came, in 1835, into office. We here subjoin a list of the counties. If the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland are serious and earnest in their wish to save themselves, and to perplex and harass the public enemy, they will take the hints we offer them. If otherwise, they are self-doomed and merit, not sympathy, but contempt. The truth would by our scheme of action be laid bare to the whole world, that not only are the projects of the Agitator lawless, but that the very majority which has been his instrument for promoting them is an illegal majority, elected by those who have usurped the franchise, and in defiance of those by whom alone it can be lawfully exercised. If, we repeat, the gentlemen of Ireland *will not* use their own arms for the protection of all that they pretend to prize, England must take care of herself, and no longer calculate on them for sincere or useful allies. But we do hope for better things.

The counties to be put in movement are as follows:

Carlow	Kilkenny	Meath
Clare	King's County	Queen's County
Cork	Leitrim	Roscommon
Dublin	Limerick	Tipperary
Galway	Longford	Waterford
Kerry	Louth	Westmeath
Kildare	Mayo	Wexford

There are many of these which it is known will be carried, on the return itself, or, as surgeons say, "by the "first intention; but *in all* there is the fairest probability on petition. There are constituents enough of the right sort to do the business; there may be—we trust there is not—elsewhere a want of pluck. This opportunity lost when will there be another?

We have received the Madrid journals of the 25th ult., with a letter from our correspondent.

The Government party in the Cortes was so elated by the success of Baron de Meer, that it was beginning to exercise a sort of despotism over the minority of the house. Individual liberty had become so little respected, that M. Llanos, the editor of the *Porvenir*, had been obliged, for his personal safety, to quit the capital. A motion was to have been made in the Cortes, tending to have the name of that inoffensive citizen expunged from the rollbook of the National Guard. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th mentions that the oath to the Constitution had been taken in all the parochial churches of Madrid on the 24th. The National Guard and garrison were to have sworn to it in the evening of the 25th, a platform had been erected for the ceremony in the Prado, and it was expected that the Queen would be present on the occasion, to impart more solemnity to that political act.

The General-in Chief of the Army of the Centre had published an order of the day, having for its object to prevent the recurrence of the scandalous scenes exhibited by the Christino army at the affair of Barbastro. The General directs, that every time a brigade or battalion goes into action, the commander shall station in the rear half a company of infantry and a picket of cavalry, with injunctions to shoot whoever shall, without being wounded, or having an authorization to that effect, abandon the field of battle. The officers whose men shall take to flight are to be sent to a fort, and there remain confined until they shall have proved that they had done everything in their power to keep the soldiers at their posts. The commanders of battalions or chiefs, whose troops shall disperse or run away in presence of the enemy, shall be immediately deprived of their commands, and tried within 24 hours by court-martial. During the battle the most profound silence is to be observed in the ranks, and it is prohibited to cry out "The Cavalry forward," or to utter any expression calculated to cause confusion in the column, under the most severe penalties. Death even may be inflicted on those who shall cry, "We are cut off, lost, betrayed." The commanding officers who hear these cries, without repressing them, are to be dismissed the service. In each brigade a company is to be specially charged with removing the wounded from the field. Hitherto, one-third of the effective force engaged had, it seems, been employed for that object. Any soldier quitting his ranks under a pretext of the kind is to be instantly shot if he does not join his corps on the command of his chief. General Oraa concludes his order of the day by an invitation to the men never to fire without the command of their officers, and, above all things, not to commence a fusillade or cannonade when the enemy is out of range of their shots.

Our Bayonne letter of the 29th ult. mentions that divisions had arisen between the Junta of Navarre and the Carlist military chief of that province. General Garsia was on the 26th at Arroniz, and Uranga besieging the Christino fort of Penacerrada on the 27th. Espartero was still at Logrono at that date,

Another letter from Bayonne states that the Liberals of Bilboa, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian had refused to swear to the new Constitution. They now demand the maintenance of their former *fueros*, and it is not unlikely, adds the writer, that if Don Carlos be prevented by the Christinos from returning to Navarre, a third party will start up who will unite under the same banner the entire population of the Basque provinces.

The Paris papers of Monday have reached us in due course.

The *Moniteur* contains four telegraphic despatches, one of which announces that on the 1st inst. General de Rigny was acquitted unanimously by the court-martial specially assembled at Marseilles. Another despatch mentions the election of M. Parant (the Government candidate) as deputy for Metz, by a majority of 188 against his opponent, the Duke de Talmy, an avowed Legitimatist. Another despatch from Nogent-le-Routrous proved beyond doubt that M. Salvandy (Minister for Public Instruction) would be returned as deputy for that place

There is in these papers new reference to the alleged negociation between the Spanish Government and Marshal Clausel, but we are again assured that no such negotiation is on foot.

The French Government appears determined, that although it has "amnestied" past political offenders, the press shall be left to itself. A new prosecution of the *Progres du Pas de Calais* before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Bethune, for publishing the *Almanach Podulaire*, took place last week, and failed, "that being," says the Paris papers, "the 17th acquittal of that journal since its establishment." The Doctrinaires seemed resolved on vigorous opposition. They had just subscribed 300,000f. in aid of their principal organ, the *Journal de Paris*.

The Swedish Ambassador left Paris on Sunday for Ems, as we stated he would do in our number of Saturday last. Marshal Maison was about to proceed to Toplitz *viâ* Carlsbad. The Duke of Orleans has taken under his protection the widow and two sons of General Conrad, who lately fell at the head of the Foreign Legion in Spain.

Some of the Paris papers would indicate that the expedition against Constantine had not been abandoned, a fact which would be irreconcilable with the treaty of peace just concluded with Abd-el-Kader, and which the *Eclaireur de Toulon* states was published in Algiers on the 23d ult.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains the following telegraphic despatch:—

"*Narbonne*, JULY 1, HALF-PAST 5 A. M.

"'PERPIGNAN, June 30.

"'Royo, forming the advanced guard of Don Carlos, with 4,500 Catalonians, had his scouts on the 23d at Rubi, Castile, Bispal, and San Cuyat.

"'The head-quarters of Baron de Meer were at Martorell. It is thought that he has under his orders 15,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry. Provisions were scarce.

"'A forced loan of 750,000 francs had been raised in Barcelona for the wants of the army.

"'On the 28th Eroles, with 2,000 men, invested La Seu d'Urgel, and threatened to set the crops on fire if the inhabitants did not remit to him 10,000 francs.'"

From this despatch it will be seen that the Carlists occupied the high road from Lerida to Barcelona, between Martorell and Igualada, and that they had even advanced beyond it in a southerly direction. Martorell, in which where the head-quarters of the Baron de Meer, is four leagues from Barcelona. These dispositions were held to prove that Don Carlos had determined on forcing a passage across the Ebro.

The Commander of Caspe, under date of the 23d, states, that two companies of Cabrera's band, who had crossed the Ebro near that place, had been overtaken by the Christians, and that of the 300 men they consisted of, few had escaped. The chief of a Carlist band, named Percucho, and several members of the Carlist junta of Arragon, were taken prisoners at Marambel on the 21st.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evening.

The money-market exhibits the same appearance as yesterday—that is, a considerable demand and high rate of interest for money, with a tendency, nevertheless, to an advance in price of public securities. None of the transactions in money, however, can be said to be on a large scale. Merchants are disposed to contract rather than to extend their engagements at this moment; for, independently of the warnings they have lately had, many of them are waiting for more clear demonstrations than have lately been given of the future course of policy intended to be pursued by the Bank directors. The complaint is, we are sorry to say, a very common one at this moment among our merchants, that it is impossible for any of them at any time to form a conjecture what that policy will be. The long delay in the arrivals from America has also contributed to throw a certain degree of doubt and distrust on all operations, whether commercial or otherwise, and a large class are deserting business for those interests they are called upon to support, directly or indirectly, in the approaching election. Altogether business has seldom been marked with less enterprise and activity than it is at this time.

In the English stock-market, Consols at one time were done at 82⅝, but they slightly receded afterwards, and closed at 92⅜, sellers; Exchequer-bills, 22s. to 34s. premium; and India Bonds were 33 to 35 premium; Bank Stock, 301½.

The Foreign stock-market underwent no decided fluctuations. Spanish Actives closed at 21⅞ to 2½; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 44¼ to ¾; and 3 per Cents., 28 to ½; Colombian, to ½; and Dutch 2½ per Cents. left off 52⅛ to ⅜ ex. div. Attention in this market was chiefly occupied with Peruvian bonds, which a day or two ago rose suddenly from 19½ to 84, in consequence of a sort of demi-official notice that they would be received at the Custom-houses in the ports of North and South Peru to payment of one-third of the duties payable on goods imported. It has since appeared that there was some error in that statement, and that "one-fifth," and not "one-third,', is the proportion that will be received in Peruvian bonds, and it was reported that the goods must be imported in Peruvian vessels. It was also alleged that the arrangement was promulgated by the Peruvian Government in November last, and arrived, or might have arrived in this country in the course of May last. These were the representations current to-day in the foreign market. The true state of the case is, however explained by a circular from M. Vicente Pazos, Consul-General of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation:—

"20, Mabledon-place, July 4, 1837.

"In order that the British public may fully understand the extent to which the Anglo-Peruvian Bonds are to be received in Peru, I beg to refer below to the documents which I have now prepared, and am about to transmit to the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders. I regret to say that I omitted to mention two other modes in which the bonds are to be admitted, and by a mistake in the translation the proportion of bonds to be received at the customs was stated at one-third in lieu of one fifth:—

"1st, By a decree of the Government the Anglo-Peruvian Bonds are admitted to the extent of two-thirds in payment for all public properties, and houses, in Peru the remaining third to be paid in cash.

"2d, The Anglo-Peruvian Bonds are admitted to the extent of one-fifth in payment of duties at the custom-houses of the Peru-Bolivian ports.

"3d. Vessels touching at any other port in the Pacific before entering the Peru-Bolivian ports are subjected to a second duty equal to the first, which second duty is admitted to the full amount to be paid in every description of Peruvian Bonds.

"In consequence of the hurry and desire on my part to announce the dispositions of my Government in favour of the British bondholders, I regret that any mistake should have arisen, and that any part of those measures should not have appeared. Copies of the official documents, now translated, being prepared for the committee, persons interested will be enabled fully to inform themselves on the subject."

In consequence of the misapprehension relating to this affair, the stock has fallen to 22; and at the close of the market there were not many buyers at that price.

The share-market still continues active, but there has not been such variation in the quotations as to require particular notice. Birmingham and Great Western are the favourite speculations, and there was a disposition shown to venture on Brighton shares, but it was damped by the rumour that the Brighton Rail way Bill was likely to be rejected in the House of Lords, after all that has been done to support it.

By the advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 437½ per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.11¼, and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.10⅜, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent. dearer at Hamburgh than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 11½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.44, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.57½, it follows that gold is 0.54 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.

A petition has been prepared in the city, and is now remaining for signature at several public places, on behalf of the holders of South American bonds, praying the interference and protection of Parliament.—*Times, July* 5.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received, since our last, advice from New York from the 2d to the 16th ult. inclusive. They state, that a slight, but visible, improvement had taken place in commercial and monetary matters. Accounts had reached New York of the favourable reception the bonds had met with in the English money market: at the same time, a large amount of protested paper had arrived. Still, sanguine hopes were entertained, that the worst had been passed, and that, though improvement might be slow, it would most assuredly proceed until the States recovered the shock they had sustained. At New Orleans a decided change for the better had occurred. In order to relieve the planters, the United States Bank had intimated, that it would accept drafts on the Messrs. Baring to the amount of their cotton exports. The effect of this intimation was an immediate rise in the price of cotton.

The following account of the state of affairs is given by the intelligent correspondent of the *Times*:

"NEW YORK, JUNE 15.—The price of money is greatly reduced within the last ten days It is now abundant at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum, but the misfortune is, that there is such a total prostration of confidence, not only in men, but in the value of property, both real and personal, that there is yet great difficulty in procuring money; the demand, however, for it is very limited. There is no business of any description doing, and, consequently, but few new engagements are entered into. Most of the mercantile paper that some time since had been issued in the ordinary transactions of trade has now assumed the aspect of accommodation paper; that is to say, when it became due, it was renewed on the payment of a certain per centage, varying from 5 to 15 per cent., and a new note for the balance given, payable sixty or ninety days after date, and this in like manner has been renewed. In cases where the banks or holders of paper have refused to grant this species of accommodation, it has generally been permitted to remain unpaid, and of this class is a very large proportion of the paper in the market.

"From the interior of the country, comparatively no remittances are received. The rate of domestic exchange renders it almost impossible to collect debts. Specie is not to be had, except where it is purchased at from six to eight per cent. above the bank bills in circulation, and then in the transporting of it to the Atlantic cities some hazard and great expense is incurred. Bank notes out of the immediate vicinity of the institution which issues them will not circulate, and satisfactory bills or drafts of private individuals are difficult to be procured. The deranged state of the currency, therefore, seems to have rendered collections almost impossible; nor can I see the period when this will be materially changed, until the new crops are to be brought to market. The wheat, notwithstanding much talk to the contrary, it is now generally conceded, will be a good average crop, although there may be some districts of country in which it has suffered from the severe cold of the winter and the small quantity of snow that fell.

"Since the Banks have suspended specie payment, every town and city is inundated with these small bills, and they are gradually and rapidly supplying the place of silver. This silver is bought up for exportation, for remittance to Europe again. All the gold and silver that is imported into the United States from Mexico, or any other part of the world, is in like manner purchased for remittances; none of it, as formerly, finds its way into the banks; nor is any of it, or if any, a very small portion of it only, purchased by individuals to hoard; while on the contrary, much of that which has been hoarded will find its way into market in exchange for paper, as the timid begin to acquire confidence in Bank bills, seeing that they will answer their purposes in all the transactions of life. I feel confident, therefore, that you will by every packet receive more or less of the precious metals, until the debt due to you has been liquidated.

"Strange as it may appear, I believe it to be a fact, that you will receive more specie (and by specie I mean silver as well as gold) from the United States, within twelve months from the period when the Banks suspended specie payments, than you would have received in the same time if they had continued to pay specie. This remark seems to require some explanation. In several of the States, during the last 18 months, the Banks have been prohibited by their local laws from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars. This is the case in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, &c. In consequence of these regulations, a large amount of silver has been forced into circulation to meet the ordinary and daily demands for domestic purposes. These regulations were not adopted by some of the New England States. They, therefore, continued to issue notes of one, two, and three dollars. But their circulation was limited, however sound the institution might be considered that issued them. The facility with which silver could be procured operating to produce this effect.

The New York *Herald*, of the 16th ult., contains the following account of the aspect of the money market on the day previous to the sailing of the Hibernia:

"The downward tendency of the irredeemable paper system, and the upward tendency of the specie system, are undiminished and unrestricted. Yesterday the paper system market again gave way, some sorts falling, although the paper credit of the United States Bank rose ½ per cent. The approach of the sailing of the packets has also had its usual effect on the bullion market. Paper money depreciated again, yesterday, full 1½ to 2 per cent. City notes are 11½ to 12 per cent. discount; Safety Fund, 14 to 15; Eastern, 14 to 16; Southern, 20 to 30; but most of the latter unsaleable.

"The transactions in the bullion market were considerable; probable 350,000 will go, to-day, by the packets, one to Havre and the other to Liverpool. Since the fraudulent suspension of the 10th May, by which the commercial character of the country was disgraced, it is probable that 4,000,000 dollars in bullion have gone to Europe from this port. Of this sum nearly 800,000 dollars are believed to have been shipped on account of the United States Bank; the rest by other institutions and exchange dealers who had drawn on Europe. Part of that sum, probably one-fourth, was on French account: the rest on English. Some of the bullion brokers estimate the export at 3,000,000 dollars, others at 5,000,000 dollars. We place it at the medium amount as being the most probable estimate."

Shares of the United States Bank 105½ to 106½.

The following is from the New York *Inquirer* of the 16th ult.:

"EXCHANGES AND MONEY MARKETS.—The amount of foreign exhange negociated for this day's packets is far from considerable. There were not many bills on England offering, nor were there many buyers for those that did offer; but, as the price of specie is advancing, the rate of exchange advances in the same proportion. The best private bills on England were sold at 18 to 20 per cent. premium, and British Government bills and drafts of the Bank of Scotland on their London Bankers, at thirty days, at 20 to 21 per cent. premium; France, 5fs. 5 to 5fs. 5; Holland, 43 cents, and Bremen 85 cents. There were no bills offered on Hamburg. The amount of specie sent by this day's packets is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 dollars, on which the premium paid has been from 11 to 12 per cent. The asking price for Mexican and Spanish dollars is now about 13 per cent.; sovereigns 5 dollars 45 to 5 dollars 50; Napoleons 5 dollars 25 to 5 dollars 30; American gold 5 dollars 10 to 5 dollars 12½. There is, howevere, but little to be had."—*Times, July*, 5.

THE REVENUE.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD, JULY 6.)

The usual official tables of the revenue for the quarter ended last night have been received. Upon a comparison of the financial year, to which that day has put a termination, these returns present some advantage, but, upon the corresponding quarters, they offer a serious defalcation of considerably more than three parts of a million. The exact sums are—an increase upon the gross receipts of the two respective years, in favour of the present, to the amount of £116,926, but a falling off, upon the quarters, of £865,455. With the single exception of the Post-office, it will be seen, that all the sources of public income have been less productive than at this period last year. The Customs, indeed, maintain a superiority upon the yearly returns to the amount of £123,478, but they have fallen short of the quarter by £412,502. The Excise, too, has fallen off for the year by £269,719, and for the quarter, £551,505. Under the head of Stamps there is a diminution of receipts, amounting to £139,131 upon the year, and of £87,228 upon the quarter. The Assessed Taxes, on the other hand, return £29,195 for the year, and £38,259 for this quarter, more than in the corresponding periods last year. This is the only item in the account in which the result of the comparison has been uniform. The Postoffice revenue has increased by £12,737 upon the year, but decreased by £19,263 upon the quarter, Under the head of "miscellaneous" taxes there is a defalcation upon the year of £14,632, and the quarter of £2,247. The public receipts, classed under the head of "imprest moneys and repayments," &c., present an increase upon the year to the amount of £374,998, and upon the quarter of £169,131. We presume that the depression of this account may be traced to the unsettled

state of the commercial world for some months past, but it is also fair to state, that the present quarter has the peculiar disadvantage of being subjected to a comparison with the most flourishing official returns which have been made of the public income for many years. By the accounts of the July quarter of 1836, it appeared, that there had been an increase of upwards of two millions upon the year and quarter too—the amounts being respectively £2,045,456 and £1,306,648.

THE LATE KING'S FUNERAL.

The remains of his late Majesty were lying in state on Friday, at Windsor Castle. At ten o'clock the public were admitted to the Waterloo chamber, which was entirely covered with black cloth, the roof being formed with drapery in front of a tent. On a platform was the royal body, covered, except at the feet with a purple velvet pall, the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover being placed on the coffin. At the head sat Lord Byron, lord in waiting to his late Majesty; behind his lordship on the wall, were embroidered the royal arms, by the side of Lord Byron sat Sir James Reynett and the Hon. Captain Campbell, two of the grooms in waiting of the late King: two officers of arms, in their tabards, richly embroidered, stood close to the bottom of the coffin; and on each side were three massy gold candlesticks, with large wax candles placed on pedestals. Two gentlemen ushers of the late King stood on each side on the steps leading to the platform, and her Majesty's honourable corps of gentlemen at arms supported the banners of the union, St. George, Scotland, Ireland, Hanover, and Brunswick. The royal standard hung over the body, beneath a large purple canopy. At twelve o'clock Lord Templemore replaced Lord Byron at the head of the royal body, and Colonel Armstrong and Admiral Sir Robert Otway succeeded the former grooms in waiting. At two o'clock Lord Lilford took the duty as the lord in waiting. The lords and grooms in waiting and the gentlemen ushers wore their respective court unforms. The gentlemen at arms appeared in the mourning prescribed for the officers of the army. Until four o'clock, when the doors closed, the public continued to pass through the room uninterruptedly, preserving the strictest silence.

The funeral ceremonies commenced on Saturday night, at nine o'clock. The following is the official programme of the ceremonial.

CEREMONIAL FOR THE INTERMENT OF HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, OF BLESSED MEMORY, IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE, AT WINDSOR, ON SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1837.

The remains of his late most sacred Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, will lie in state, in the Waterloo Chamber, in Windsor Castle, attended by one of the lords of his late Majesty's bedchamber, two officers of arms, four of his late Majesty's gentlemen ushers, six of the honourable band of gentlemen at arms, and eight of the yeomen of the guard, from Friday, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, to the time of interment.

The state apartment will be hung with black cloth, as also the great staircase and the communication leading therefrom, in which will be stationed gentlemen at arms and yeomen of the guard.

The royal body, covered with a purple velvet pall, thereon escutcheons of the royal arms, with the imperial crown of the united kingdom and the royal crown of Hanover laid thereon, will be placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escutcheons; the royal standard will be suspended under the canopy and over the royal body; and the following banners, viz, the union banner, the banner of St. George, the banner of Scotland; the banner of Ireland, the banner of Hanover, and the banner of Brunswick, will be supported by the gentlemen at arms, and arranged on each side of the royal body.

At the head of the corpse will be seated the lord of the bedchamber, between two grooms of the bedchamber, as supporters; on each side of the body two gentlemen ushers of his late Majesty; and the officers of arms will stand at the feet.

The public will be admited to the state apartment from ten to four o'clock on Friday, the 7th instant, and from ten to three on the following day.

CEREMONIAL.

On Saturday evening, the 8th instaut, at nine o'clock, the procession (having been previously formed in St. George's Hall) will move through the state apartment, and down the great staircase, when the royal remains will be conveyed to St. George's Chapel in the following order:

Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums aud Fifes of the Foot Guards.
Drums and Fifes of ths Royal Household,
Trumpets and Kettle Drums of the Royal Household.
Knights Marshal's Men, two and two, with black Staves.
The Knight Marshal.
Naval Knights of Windsor.
Military Knights of Windsor.
Pages of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.
Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecary to his late Majesty. — Surgeons to his late Majesty's Household.
The Curate of Windsor. — The Vicar of Windsor.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his late Majesty.
Pages of Honour to his late Majesty.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to his late Majesty.
Serjeant Surgeons to his late Majesty.
Physicians in Ordinary to his late Majesty.
Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.
Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Equerries to her Royaf Highness the Princess Augusta.
Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
Aides-de-Camp to his late Majesty.
Quart.-Mast.-Gen. of the Forces. Adj.-Gen. of the Forces
Equerries to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.
Equerries to his late Majesty.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry to his late Majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty.
Groom of the Robes to his late Majesty.
Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his late Majesty.
Master of the Robes to his late Majesty.

Solicitor-General. — Attorney-General.

Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.
Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy.
Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.
Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. — The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas

The Vice-Chancellor of England. — The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Officers of the Board of Green Cloth—viz.,

Master of his late Majesty's Household. — Treasurer of his late Majesty's Household. — Comptroller of his late Majesty's Household.

Privy Councillors (not Peers) attended by the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Council in Ordinary.
Pursuivant.
Eldest Sons of Barons.
Eldest Sons Viscounts.
Pursuivant.
Barons.
Pursuivant.
Bishops.
Pursuivant.
Eldest Sons of Earls.
Pursuivant.
Viscounts.
Eldest Sons of Marquisses.
Herald.
Earls.
Herald.
Eldest Sons of Dukes.
Herald.
Marquisses.
Herald.
Dukes.
Herald.
The Minister of State of Hanover.

The Earl Marshal of England. — The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Lord Privy Seal. — The Lord President of the Council.

Herald.
Archbishops.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Norroy King of Arms.
Lords of his late Majesty's Bedchamber.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. — Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

Master of the Horse to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Groom of the Stole to his late Majesty. — Master of the Horse to his late Majesty.

Banners to be borne by Peers—viz.

The Banner of Brunswick. — The Banner of Hanover.
The Banner of Ireland. — The Banner of Scotland.
The Banner of St. George. — The Union Banner

THE ROYAL STANDARD.

THE ROYAL CROWN

Supporter of Hanover. — borne on a purple velvet cushion, by the Secretary of the Hanoverian Legation. — Supporter.

Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty. — Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

Supporter of the United Kingdom — Supporter

Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty. — borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Clarenceux King of Arms. — Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty.

The Lord Steward of his late Majesty's Household.

Vice Chamberlain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, in the presence of her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain — Vice Chamberlain of his late Majesty's Household.

Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty. — The Lord Chamberlain of his late Majesty's Household. — Gentleman Usher to his late Majesty.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers, assisted by Eight Admirals.

Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes, assisted by Two Eldest Sons of Dukes.

THE ROYAL BODY.

Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes, assisted by Two Eldest Sons of Dukes.

Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers, assisted by Eight General Officers.

Covered with a Purple Velvet Pall, adorned with
Ten Escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, under
A Canopy of purple Velvet.
Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty.
Garter Principal King of Arms, bearing his sceptre.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his rod.
The Chief Mourner.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a long black, cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter. Supporter: A Duke. Supporter: A Duke. embroidered thereon, wearing the Collar of that Most Noble Order.

Train-bearers—Two Dukes.
Sixteen Peers, assistants to the Chief Mourner.
Princes of the Blood Royal
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
in a long blak cloaok, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Most Noble Order;
His Train borne by two Gentlemen of His Royal Highness's Household.
His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.
in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Most Noble Order;
His Train borne by two Gentlemen.
The Executors named in the will of his late Most Sacred Majesty.
His Serene Higness the Reigning Duke of Sake Meiningen, K. G.
His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.
His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal Barchfeld, G. C. B.
Gentlemen at Arms, with their axes reversed.
Yeomen of the Guard, with their partisans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the south door of St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and trumpeters, and the Knight Marshal's men will file off without door.

At the entrance of the chapel the Royal Body will be received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal, (who will fall in immediately before Norroy King of Arms,) and the Procession will move down the north aisle and up the nave into the choir, where the Royal Body will be placed on a platform, under a canopy of purple velvet, having thereon escutcheons of the Royal arms, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and the crowns and cushions will be laid thereon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Chief Mourner, will sit on a chair at the head of the corpse, and the supporters will stand on each side.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge will be seated near the Chief Mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household will take his place at the feet of the corpse; and the supporters and assistant supporters of the pall and of the canopy will arrange themselves on each side of the Royal Body.

The Peers assistants to the Chief Mourner, and others, who follow the Royal body, will arrange themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal.

The Peers bearing the banners will be arranged on each side, near the Altar.

During the service the Knights of the Garter present will occupy their respective stalls, with the exception of the supporters to the Chief Mourner and the supporters of the pall.

The Ministers of State, the Great Officers of the House hold the Nobility, Bishops Privy Counsellors, Judges and law Officers, will be placed in the vacant and inter-, mediate stalls, and in the lower seats on each side of the choir. The Grooms of the Bedchamber, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, Equeries, and others composing part of the procession, will be arranged on each side of the Altar. The Gentlemen at Arms will not enter the choir, but take their station at the entrance just without the choir.

The part of the Service before the interment, and the Anthem being performed, the Royal Body will be deposited in the Vault; and the Service being concluded, Sir William Woods, Clarenceux, Deputy to Garter Principal King of Arms, will pronouce near the Grave the Styles of his late Most Sacred Majesty, of blessed Memory.

N. B.—The Knights of the several Orders, who walk in the procession, will wear their respective collars with white rosettes.

The procession from the Royal apartments to the Choir of the Royal chapel will be flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

Earl Marshal's Office, July 4.

GENERAL ELECTION.

CITY OF LONDON.—A vigorous effort is about to be made in the city for relieving its Parliamentary representation from the disgraceful position in which it at present stands. Mr. Lyall and Mr. Horsley Palmer will both be brought forward on the Conservative interest, and as soon as the approaching funeral shall be over, an active canvass will be commenced on their behalf. On the part of the Radicals it is already announced that the four sitting members will be again brought forward—that is to say, that the extreme Radical party modestly assumes to itself the right of engrossing the whole representation of the city of London. Will the city submit to this exclusive domination? Is it to be considered as delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the City Reform Club? Will any man of common candour allege that the Conservatives of the city are so utterly insignificant in number, in intelligence, in property as to be entitled to no share of the representation? Are the most extreme and exclusive views in politics for ever to prevail? Is the commercial representation of the city to be entirely put out of view? Will any man contend (and we say it without any desire to give personal offence) that the actual representation of the city does embody any preponderating portion of commercial intelligence? If the Conservatives do their duty at the approaching election, if they are active, energetie, and systematic in their proceedings, we shall no longer see the whole four members of the city of London voting on all occasions with O'Connell, and supporting every measure brought forward by an extreme, a violent, and an exclusive party.

ARUNDEL.—At Arundel the contest will be the severest ever fought there. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk having started his grandson, Lord Fitzalan, against Lord D. C. Stuart, the old member there, who having voted in favour of the church, has displeased his Grace, and it having been given out that Lord Fitzalan's principles are Conservative (through he is silent himself on this point), several Conservatives have promised him. Under the delusion Lord D. C. Stuart will be run hard or out. Both parties are striving hard. Should his Lordship be ousted at Arundel, he will no doubt return the compliment by offering himself for West Sussex, and turning out the Duke's son (Lord Surrey), about which there will be no difficulty; for though the principles of Lord D. C. Stuart are by no means those which the electors, at least the Conservatives, approve of, it will not be permitted in West Sussex that the Catholic Duke shall turn out an independent member because he voted for the church, and substitute a Catholic in his stead. The church is the vital spark of our constitution. West Sussex has already been deluded by Lord Surrey's taking the Catholic oath to protect the church, and then voting against it. Although of late his Lordship has not voted on the church question, showing if he had again voted against the church he would be turned out from representing West Sussex, yet it is not to be expected of the West Sussex electors that they will trust his Lordship again, after his father has turned out an old friend because he supported the church.

BANBURY.—The candidates are Mr. Henry Tawney, an influential inhabitant and a magistrate of the borough, and Mr. Tancred, the present member. The canvass on the part of the Conservative candidate (Mr. Tawney) has been going on to-day with every prospect of success.

BRECON.—Colonel Wood has again offered himself.

BUCKINGHAM (County.)—Mr. G. R. Smith has consented to stand.

CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY.)—Mr. Hork, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Townley, have each addressed their constituents, and beg a renewal of the trust reposed in them.

COLCHESTER.—Sir G. H. Smyth and Mr. Tanderson will offer themselves for Colchester. Mr. Tuffnell, the Liberal, retires.

CHELTENHAM.—The Hon. Spencer Law opposes Captain Berkeley.

CAMBRIDGE (UNIVERSITY.)—The present members will be returned without opposition.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Spring Rice has addressed the electors of the borough, and promises a personal visit in a few days. Mr. Pryme is also candidate.

DEVONPORT.—Lord Valletert and Mr. Matthias Attwood are spoken of as candidates. About the latter gentleman we should say there was a doubt.

DEVON (NORTH.)—Sir T. B. Acland opposes the Hon. N. Fellowes.

DEVON (SOUTH.)—Mr. M. Parker and Mr. J. B. Y. Buller have offered themselves again.

DOVER—Colonel Torrens has been invited to stand, but he refuses.

EVESHAM.—Lord M. Hill is talked of.

FALMOUTH.—Lieutenant Gladstone, R. N., a brother of Mr. Gladstone, M. P., is mentioned as a candidate for the representation of this borough.

GREENWICH.—The Liberals are said to have invited the Portuguese Admiral Napier to come forward in place of Mr. Angerstein.

HUNTINGDON.—Colonel Peel and Sir F. Pollock will no doubt be returned without opposition.

HERTFORD.—Lord Mahon has addressed the electors of this borough, and solicits the honour of again being returned their representative.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Lord Grimston, Mr. Alston, and Mr. A. Smith are candidates.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Rumours continue rife that Mr. Godson will be opposed for the borough of Kidderminster. In this event, we have it from good authority, that the reelection of Captain Winnington for the western division of the county will be opposed by a gentleman of commanding talents, and destitute of no qualification necessary to insure his success.—*Ten Towns Messeuger.*

LYNN.—Lord G. Bentinck and Sir S. Canning again solicit the suffrages of the electors upon Conservative principles, Major Keppel, a Reformer, opposes them.

LISKEARD.—The agents of Mr. Kekewich have already commenced an active canvass. The friends of Mr. C. Buller are beginning to bestir themselves.

LEICESTER.—Messrs. Goulburn and Gladstone are perfectly safe, though opposed by a late member of the Stock-Exchange.

LANCASHIRE (NORTH.)—Mr. W. T. Egerton is a candidate.

LEICESTERSHIRE (NORTH.)—Lord C. Manners and Mr. E. B. Farnham are the candidates.

LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH.)—Mr. H. Halford and Mr. C. W. Packe both solicit the electors in public-spirited addresses.

MIDDLESEX.—Two Conservative candidates will in a few-days be announced.

MALDON.—A requisition, numerously signed, has been addressed to Mr. John Round, of Danbury-park, by the Conservatives of Meldon, inviting that gentleman to come forward in conjunction with Mr. Quintin Dick at the ensuing general election.

MALMESBURY.—Mr. Isaac Salter, a Conservative, has offered himself.

MARLBOROUGH.—Lord E. Bruce and Mr. H. Baring have addressed the electors.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH.)—It is privately rumoured that Mr. Aouldsworth will be drawn, and that Lord Henry Bentick is to start in his place.

NORFOLK (WEST.)—Sir J. Astley and Mr. Folks are again candidates.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The two old Conservative members, Mr. T. B. Escourt and Sir H. Inglis. will be returned without opposition.

OXFORD (COUNTY.)—No opposition at present to the old members. Radicalism is at a discount.

OXFORD (CITY.)—The Radicals have applied to not less than 12 persons to represent them in the place of the pretent Conservative members, but without the least success.

POOLE.—Two Conservatives are in the field—viz., Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. S. C. Walsh.

RADNORSHIRE.—Mr. Wilkins, of Maeslough, again offers himself.

ROCHESTER.—Mr. J. S. Douglas is the Conservative candidate.

SUDBURY.—Mr. Barnes has again come forward.

STOCKPORT.—Two new candidates are in the field—Mr. S. Stocks, of Heaton Mersey, and Mr. R. Cobden, of Manchester.

SURREY (EAST.)—(From a Correspondent.)—It appears from an address in our advertising Columns, that Mr. Pownall declines East Surrey, having been called upon to stand for Middlesex. It is not often that a gentleman is under the necessity of making a choice between requisitions from two counties at the same moment. The Hon. Locke King is the candidate, and not Mr. Bolton King, as stated on Friday.

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. Long is a candidate.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Lord Duncan, a Reformer, has addressed the electors. Mr. Hay and Mr. Dotteu are to be again proposed on the side of the Conservatives.

SALISBURY.—Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Brodie will meet with no opposition.

TIVERTON.—Mr. Benjamin Bowden Dickinson of Knighrshayes, is to be the Tory candidate.

TRURO.—Mr. Tooke has issued an address to his constituents, soliciting a renewal of their suffrages.

WEYMOUTH.—Four candidates are already in the field, viz.:—Messrs. Buxton and Burdon, and Lord Villers and Mr, Hope.

WYCOMBE.—Mr. G. S. Dashwood, the unsuccessful ndidate at the last election for Buckinghamshire, had addressed the electors of this borough.

WESTMINSTER.—The Rads in this city sent a deputation, requesting Lord J. Russell to allow himself to be nominated, but his Lordship declined.

WARWICK,—The two members for Warwick, Mr. E. B. King and Mr. W. Collins, are again up.

WESTBURY.—Sir R. F. Lopes is to be opposed by Mr. Bricoe (Liberal), late M. P. for Surrey.

WOODSTOCK.—Mr. C. S. Churchill is again a candidate.

WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST)—Mr. Horace St. Paul and Mr. Barneby are to be put up.

CITY ELECTION FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—With reference to the paragraph which appeared yesterday, we are given to understand from authority, that if Mr. Horsley Palmer is induced to come forward for the city, it will not be in coalition with any other candidate. Mr. Lyall has withdrawn himself altogether from the contest.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Waverley Attwood is considered secure for this borough. This gentleman is thorough Conservative. Admiral Napier, who has started, will probably retire; but if he stands, the intention is to bring forward another Conservative. The retirement of Mr. Angerstein is attributed in great measure to the excellent prospects of Mr. Attwood in this borough.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—A most respectable meeting of the Middlesex Registration Committee was held at the Freemasons' Tavern yesterday, Colonel Clitherow in the chair, for the purpose of receiving the report of a subcommittee, appointed to inquire for a second candidate to be started in conjunction with Captain Wood.

The report having been read, and received with applause.

Mr. H. HOARE moved the first resolution," That at the present eventful crisis it is the bounden duty of all who profess a true allegiance to Her Majesty, and a heartfelt attachment to our unrivalled constitution, to do their utmost to return to the Commons House of Parliament men who may be relied upon to carry into effect Her Majesty's late most gracious declaration." He adverted to the wicked attempts which were now so curreut to make Her Majesty's name subservient to purposes of revolution and sedition. what right had any man to assume from Her Majesty a mere continuance in office of those Ministers whom she found existing that she had already taken a part in the politics of the Legislature, and that part in avowed opposition to the institutions of the country? What could be more indecent more intolerable, than this assumption? In the continuance of the existing Ministry Her Majesty had merely followed the course taken by all her predecessors under similar circumstances. The real decision of the course to be taken by the Government must, under all the circumstances, greatly depend on the character of the next Parliament. To strive to their utmost, therefore, to send into the new House of Commons men of known attachment to our unrivalled constitution was the first duty, at the present moment, of every lover of his country. Nor was there any reason to fear the practicability of returning a decided majority of such men. Let only every man do his duty, and especially let men of wealth and influence exert themselves in their station, and the effect of such exertions would assuredly be seen and felt. He would only advert to one other topic.. the respect [illegible] for their old representative Mr. Byng. He would admit all that was alleged by Mr. Byng's friends.. he would admit his private worth, his munificence to the charities of the country, his attention, in past days at least, to the business of the district; but on the other side he would maintain that the main question at the present moment must be, what votes does a man give in Parliament? Now if it was the case, as he believed it was, that on all great questions within the last three years Mr. Byngs' votes had been always given along with Mr. Hume's, what could be more clear than that all the effect of Mr. Byng's, private worth was perverted to make bad principles and mischievous propositions palatable to the people at large? On this account he would say, that Mr. Byng's personal respectability was only an additional reason for his dismissal into private life; since we might well grudge the advocates of destructive projects the advantage they at present derived from Mr. Byng's respected name. He concluded, amidst much applause, by moving the aforesaid resolution.

Mr. N. CLIFTON rose to second it. He alluded especially to the ill judged and very improper letter sent to the electors by Mr. Byng, at the close of the last election—a letter which, had it been circulated before, instead of after the election, would have materially altered the state of the poll. He also adverted to the critical emergency in which the country was now placed. Every thing dear to them was at stake. Having possession of the government,

through a concurrence of circumstances, the destructive party could only be effectually arrested by means of a majority of steady supporters of the constitution in the House of Commons. With that majority all would be safe. That the Conservatives of Middlesex had the power in their hands of rescuing the representation of this great county was well ascertained; that they would use that power was now for themselves to say. He believed, from the spirit of the meeting, that they would do so; and believing that, he felt that they had before them the prospect of a splendid triumph.

Sir J. GIBBON, moved the next resolution, to the effect, that it was expedient to bring forward two candidates for the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest at the ensuing election. The worthy baronet stated, that at the last election he was one of those who from respect to Mr. Byng's personal character, and from a hope of his taking a moderate course in Parliament, strongly opposed the starting a candidate against him. He himself and most of his neighbours, voted for Mr. Byng. But they were grievously disappointed when, at the close of the election, Mr. Byng published that most ungracious retort, that address to the electors which he verily believed, if issued at an earlier period would have placed his seat in serious jeopardy. The effect, however, would be seen in the contest now commencing. In his district Mr. Byng would find a serious defection from his supporters. The worthy barronet next expressed his great pleasure, and offered his warmest thanks to Mr. Pownall, for the very handsome manner in which he had acceded to their requisition. With two such candidates as Captain Wood and Mr. Pownall, there could be no want of motives for exertion' and with exertion there could be no doubt of success.

Mr. H. P. POWYS seconded this resolution, and stated himself to be in similar circumstances to Sir J. Gibbon. He, too, had supported Mr. Byng at the last election; and he, too, now felt it necessary to withdraw that support. In fact, on an examination of the votes, given by their two present representatives, it would be seen that there was no essential difference between Mr. Byng's line of conduct and that of Mr. Hume; and consequently, if there was reason for excluding the one, there was the same reason for getting rid of the other.

Sir W. MILLMAN, then proposed a resolution, that Mr. T. Wood and Mr. H. Pownall be invited to offer themselves as candidates at the ensuing election; which was seconded by Mr. T. Corwick.

All these resolutions were carried unanimously, and with loud applause.

The candidates then addressed the meeting, the substance of which addresses will be found in our advertising columns. Other resolutions for the formation of a committee, thanks to the Chairman, &c., were moved by Captain J. Sharp. Mr. E. S. Bigg, Mr. Ramsden, and Sir W. James, Bart.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the complement, and stated that the committee would begin their permanent sitting at the Lowther-rooms on the next morning.

The most unanimous and earnest feeling exhibited itself throughout the day, and the names of nearly 200 gentlemen were at once given in, as willing to be in the canvass of their respective neighbourhoods.

SCOTLAND.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Mr. Smollett starts on the Conservative side.

KILMARNOCK.—There is a good deal of manœuvring here; the result, however, seems to be, that the exceedingly [illegible]ed and polite Dr. Bowring will not come in

[illegible]S (CITY).—Mr. [illegible]ss is in the field.

[illegible]BURGHS).—Peter C[illegible]almers will be dispossessed for these burghs if a Conservative offers himburghs are almost purely Conservative.

[illegible]RGHS.—Lord James Stuart has addressed his [illegible]s. No other candidate has yet started; but it [illegible]od his lordship will be opposed.

[illegible]EE.—A requisition is in course of signature in [illegible] to Mr. John Gladstone, of Liverpool, request him to allow himself to be put in nomination in opposition to Sir Henry Parnell.

FALKIRK BURGHS.—Mr. W. D. Gillon has solicited the support of his constituents.

FORFARSHIRE.—No Conservative has yet announced himself. Lord D. G. Hallyburton has issued an address to the electors, stating that he will again stand.

GLASGOW.—Colonel Torrens has addressed the electors, seems determined to hazard a struggle for Parliamentary distinction in that city.

KILMARNOCK BURGHS.—It is reported that Mr. Colquoun, of Killermont, is to take the field.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—Mr. Frederick Dundas is a candidate on the Liberal interest.

PERTH.—The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird is canvassing Perth on the Liberal interest. Sir P. M. Thriepland has announced himself a candidate on the Conservative interest.

PERTHSHIRE.—Lord Stormont's return for Perthshire is certain.

IRELAND.

ARMAGH (CITY).—Mr. Dobbin, the present Liberal representative, retires. The Liberals talk of Mr. Curry, Queen's County; meantime, Captain Kidd is coming forward on the Conservative interest.

DONEGAL.—Sir Edmund Hayes and Colonel Conolly are quite safe in this county. Captain Hart, of Doe-castle, and Mr. Murray, of Broughton, may stand, but their defeat is certain.

DROGHEDA.—The candidates are the present excellent representatives, the Hon. Randal Plunket and Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart.

DUBLIN (CITY).—It is said that Mr. O'Connell will positively stand.

DUNDALK.—Mr. Sharman Crawford declines standing again. A Conservative is talked of.

LONDONDERRY (CITY).—Mr. Dawson is daily expected. No other Conservative candidate, unless Sir Robert Ferguson turns out to be one (a very questionable circumstance), will interfere with his pretensions. The contest will be severe. Neither Mr. Lecky nor the Hon. P. Ponsonby have determined upon coming forward on the Radical side.

LONDONDERRY (COUNTY).—The present Conservative members, Sir Robert Bateson and Captain Jones, will walk over the course at the next election.

LOUTH (COUNTY).—Sir Patrick Bellew declines standing again for the county. Henry Chester is the Liberal candidate.

WATERFORD.—It is reported that Mr. J. Power will leave Dungravan to stand for this county. Sir R. Keane, it is said, will also be a candidate. The Hon. P. Plunket, son of the Lord Chancellor, is spoken of to supply Mr. Power's room at Dungravan.

YOUGHAL.—Mr. Morgan John O'Connell retires.—*Times, July* 3.

ATHLONE.—Mr. Morgan John O'Connell is a candidate; he is to be met by Colonel Burdett, son of Sir Francis.

CARRICKFERGUS—Mr. Kirk will not, it is thought, be opposed.

CLARE (COUNTY.)—Mr. Crofton M. Vandaleur (a Conservative) offers himself.

CLONMEL.—Mr. Ball is to be opposed by Captain Morton.

CORK (CITY.)—Colonels Chatterton and Meycester are spoken of; as also Mr. Baldwin (not the Radical doctor) and Lord C. Wellesley.

DUBLIN (CITY.—Mr. O'Connell will not stand; he knows a trick worth two of it. Mr. Spring Rice is now talked of.

DUNCANNON.—The Hon. T. Knox stands for this place.

ENNIS.—Mr W. Fitzgerald is spoken of.

GALWAY (COUNTY.)—The present members are in the field, and it is stated that Sir John Burke will also come forward on the Ministerial side. Mr. Daly is the Conservative candidate.

KILDARE.—Mr. Ruthven does not retire, as formerly hinted.

KING'S COUNTY.—A son of the late Colonel Bernard will contest this county on Conservative principles.

LOUTH (COUNTY).—It is stated that Mr. Montesquieu Bellew is to come forward. It is understood that a member of the Foster family is to contest the representation on the Conservative interest.

MEATH (COUNTY).—It is rumoured that Mr. H. Grattan is to retire from this county, and start for Dublin. Mr. Morgan O'Connell remains.

MONAGHAN.—Mr. Shirley, the father of the present High Sheriff, is in the field, and will no doubt beat the Westenras. Mr. Lucas is also up.

TIPPERARY.—Mr. Sheil, it is said, will not contest this place. If he can get the seat without opposition, well and good, but he will expend no money to obtain it.

TRALEE.—Mr. Maurice O,Connell will not walk over for this borough. A Conservative is in the field.

WICKLOW (COUNTY).—Major W. Beresford and Mr Acton have announced themselves.

YOUGHAL (COUNTY) The Hon. Colonel Cavendish, first Equerry to Her Majesty, will start for this borough.

Errata.—Under the head Sudbury, for "Mr. Barnes," read "Sir E. Barnes, G. C. B."—*Times, July* 5.

REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.

The friends of Mr. Stapleton have commenced active canvass, and there is great probability that he will give one of our present Radical members a sharp race; indeed, some gentlemen, well acquainted with the state of parties and the present state of feeling in this town, feel assured of his success. During the week the hon. gentleman has addressed the electors in several parts of the town, and made a most favourable impression upon his opponents. In the course of a few days the Committee will be able to form a pretty certain opinion as to the result of the contest. On Monday Mr. Stapleton is to address the electors in the wealthy parish of Edgbaston; and on Wednesday attend a public breakfast at Dee's hotel, to which the ladies of the borough are invited. There will be no contest, at least so it is generally thought, for the Northern division of Warwickshire, Sir Eardley Wilmot and Mr. Dugdale are too strongly seated to give any hopes for a Whig Radical candidate.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—It will be seen that the Hon. J. C. Talbot, declares it to be the intention of his brother, Lord Ingestre (who is now abroad, but whose return is shortly expected), to offer himself in the Conservative interest. A very general report prevails that an arrangment has been made between the two parties, that his lordship and the Hon. Colonel Anson shall "walk over" the course. Sir John Wrottesley, it is now stated, we believe truly, will be raised to the Peerage. Sir F. Goodricke is expected to retire.

ABINGDON.—Mr. Forbes is a candidate.

BLACKBURN,—Three Radicals have been invited to come forward, but they have all declined.

BEDFORD (COUNTY.)—Mr. Crawley will be put forward Mr. Stuart and Captain Polhill have started.

CORNWALL, (EAST.)—Sir Hussey Vivian has solicited the support of the electors.

DEVONPORT.—On inquiry we find that there is no foundation for the report quoted in various papers, of Mr. Matthias Attwood being a candidate for this borough. Mr. M. Attwood offers himself for Whitehaven a constituency nothing would induce him to abandon, and where it is in the highest degree improbable that he will experience any opposition.

DROITWICH.—Mr. Howard Galton is in the field.

EAST RETFORD.—The Hon Arthur Duncombe and Mr. Granville Vernon again after themselves.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley are the only candidates at present. Mr. Pownall was invited, but declined.

GATESHEAD.—Mr. Williamson is again in the field.

HASTINGS.—Mr. North retires, from ill health.

HULL.—Colonel Thompson retires.

LANCASTER.—Mr. Grey, the Radical, has issued his manifesto.

LEEDS.—Sir W. Molesworth has agreed to stand in conjunction with Mr. Baines. Sir J. Beckett is quite safe.

LEOMINSTER,. Mr. Charles Greenaway, third Liberal candidate, has started.

LUDLOW.—Mr. Alcock, High Sheriff for Surrey, has announced himself.

MAIDSTONE.—It is now said that Mr. Roberts does not retire.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. H. L. Bulwer retires from Parliament altogether, being appointed to supersede Mr. Urquhart, at Constantinople.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Messrs. Hawkins and Blake (Liberals) are canvassing. Mr Ord retires. Mr. W. Martin (Conservative) is in the field.

NOTTINGHAM.—Messrs Twiss and Martyn, have been most successful in their canvass, Hobhouse is very unpopular, and the Whigs are down in the dumps.

PETERSFIELD.—Mr. G. H. Jolliffe, Conservative, has announced his intention of being a candidate.

PONTEFRACT.—It is reported that Mr. Richard Miles, son of Mr. R. P. Miles, of Frysten-hall, intends offering himself. No other candidate named. Lord Pellington and Mr. Gully both withdraw.

READING.—Mr. B. Oliveira has announced himself.

SANDWICH.—Mr. Brook W. Bridges has offered himself.

SOUTHWARK,—No opposition at present to Alderman Humphery and Mr. D. W. Harvey. Why is not some Conservative in the field? Where is Mr. Weston?

STOCKPORT.—Mr. T Marsland, the Conservative, does not retire, as falsely asserted by his opponents.

TAUNTON.—Mr. R. N. Lee is in the field, and a right good one he is.

WESTMINSTER.—Lord John Russell has been invited, but very prudently declines to stand.

CHELTENHAM FREE PRESS.

The following correspondence will amuse our readers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having seen in *The Times* of the 20th an article, taken from the *Cheltenham Free Press*,, evidently got up by some scoundrel for the purpose of annoying me, and totally misrepresenting facts arising out of a contemptible persecution got up by some blackguards in a public-house and patronized by weak minds for party purposes, and a desire of keeping a constant disturbance in my parish, I request that you will insert this statement; and that, in justice to me, all the editors of papers who may have been induced to insert the villanous imputation will also give my statement to the public, as it is evident the dirty dogs are taking some trouble to injure me behind my back, although not very anxious to appear face to face, when they might have done so with perfect ease and quietness, had not their valour suddenly disappeared.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. L. ST. CLAIR, R. N.

Queen Charlotte, June 21, 1837.

*** Our lively friend should have been more explicit as to the real circumstances of the case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Affair of honour at Cheltenham.

Sir,—I have seen in *The Times* of the 23d inst. a letter from Captain St. Clair, R. N., complaining of a paragraph on the above subject in the *Cheltenham Free Press* which he states to be "got up by a scoundrel" and to contain a "villanous imputation on himself." As the proprietor of the *C. F. P.*, perhaps you will be kind enough to allow me to prove that Captain St. Clair is himself the authority from which the paragraph was alone derived.

It contains merely two statements—first, that warrants were issued, and both parties held to bail. That I apprehend, being recorded in the police-office, Captain St. Clair scarcely intends to deny. The second statement is, that Captain St. Clair "left his residence after the receipt of the challenge to be present at the marriage of a friend in Somersetshire."

The following is the published answer of Captain St. Clair to the note in which his antagonist requested a reference to a friend to arrange a meeting:—

"5 a.m., Monday, June 12, 1837.

"Sir,—This is a strange hour most certainly for you to send your servant to me with a communication, when you must know that at a country house the dogs alarm the whole family at the approach of a stranger before the servants are up. I received your letter in bed. My wife whom you met on Wednesday, the 7th, in the grounds, and who I told you had been extremely ill from all that has past, and your mode of approach on that day is naturally alarmed, and, as I told you in my letter of the 10th, I was obliged to be from home on Monday. It might have been as well had you waited until my return or sent at some other hour; but, Sir, depend on it I will meet you and give you all the satisfaction you wish the moment I return from the attendance on my friend's marriage.

"I am, Sir,

"D. LATIMER ST. CLAIR,"

Having, Sir, given Captain St. Clair's own authority for the paragraph which has excited his wrath, I have only to express my compassion at that state of mind which provoked your 'lively' correspondent to deal so many hard words against himself and his own conduct as has his letter to you contains.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. C HARPER.

Free Press-office, Cheltenham, June 26, 1837.

[The above letter was forwarded to *The Times* on Monday, and on Tuesday the following Notice to correspondents appeared:.. "Mr. Harper must find some other medium of expressing his opinion of Mr. St. Clair." The conductors of *The Times* have thus furnished additional evidence that any person who expects honourable conduct from them will be disappointed.]

Glocester, June 27, 1837.

Sir,—As I understand from a magistrate that you consider my answer to a scoundrelly paragraph in *The Times* newspaper alluding to you, I beg to disclaim any such intention. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, D. L. ST. CLAIR.

Promenade, Cheltenham.

The paragraph which gave rise to this correspondence appeared in the *Free Press* of the 17th of June, as follows:—

"AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—On Monday last a hostile message was sent by Colonel Pearce to Captain St. Clair, and information of the circumstance having been laid before the magistrates, warrants were issued for the apprehension of the parties. Colonel Pearce attended the magistrates on Wednesday, and entered into recognizances in the sum of 500l. to keep the peace towards Captain St. Clair. The latter having left his residence after the receipt of the challenge to be present at the marriage of a friend in Somersetshire, did not attend till Friday, on which day he entered into a recognizance in the same account to keep the peace towards Colonel Pearce. The circumstances which led to the disagreement are fully detailed in another part of our paper."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SAT. JULY 8.

Our Cotton market has presented a heavy appearance throughout the week, though the aggregate sales show a fair extent of business. In the early part of the week the demand was limited, and the daily sales rather below an average; yesterday and to-day, however, we have had more demand, which, being freely met, has augmented the week's business, without, however, creating an improved feeling in the market. In prices we make no general alteration, though the tendency is rather against the holder. Brazils have been in fair request, and fully support previous quotations. Sea Islands are neglected, and rather lower. Egyptian, though more is demand, has given way in price, and may be quoted ½d lower. Surats are in fair request, but are heavy of sale. 3,000 American have been taken on Speculation, and 2,00 American, 630 Surat, and 400 Egyptian for export.

	d.		d.			Ed.		d.
30	Sea Island,..	16	to 25	440	Maranham,.	6	..	8½
2810	Upland,.. ..	4½	.. 6⅝		Sawginned..	6	..	6½
4870	Mobile, &c..	4½	.. 7½	20	Peruvian.....	7	..	0
8680	New Orleans.	4	.. 8	130	La Guayra..	6⅞	..	7¼
1000	Egyptian,....	7½	.. 13	20	Com W,India	6	..	6⅜
1170	Pernams, &c..	8	.. 9½	20	Smyrna.	6⅞	..	0
1050	Bahia, &c....	5	.. 7½	1040	Surat. &c....	2¾	..	5
				50	Bengal.....	3¼	..	0

The sales to-day are 3000 bags, at steady prices, and would, probably, have been more, had not business been partially suspended in consequence of the interment of his late Majesty Wm. IV.

Taken on speculation this year....bales	72000
Same in 1836.....	99000
Forwarded into the country unsold this year	43400
Same in 1836.....	25100
Increase of import this year compared with the same date last year.....	79993
Increase of Stock.....	814 0
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	6000
Increase of quantity taken for export.....	12790

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 1st July, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year:

Into the kingdom this year.

American.....bags	615436
South American.....	71558
West Indies, Demerara, &c.....	3296
East Indies.....	86918
Egypt, &c.....	13366
Total of all descriptions.....	790754

Same period last year.

American.....bags	474699
South American	65081
West Indies, Demerara, &c....	2577
East Indies.....	106901
Egypt, &c.....	9122
	657580
Increase of imports as compared with same period 1836.....	132994

EXPORTS IN 1837.

American, 19680—Brazil, 1445—East Indies, 27801 West India, 00—Other kinds, 00.

Total in 1837.....bags	48926
Same period in 1836.....	41951

STOCK.

July 7, 1837.....bags	364700
Same time, 1836.....	283300

* This marriage, by the by, did not "come off."

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SATURDAY.

SUGAR.—The Sugar market has continued dull this week, with only a limited demand, and the sales do not exceed 900 hhds B. P., for which rather lower prices were accepted. 900 bags of Bengal have been disposed of at 67s for good white to 69s 6d and 71s for extra fine. The sales in Mauritius are only 400 bags. There has been more inquiry for Foreign Sugars, and 200 chests Brazil have been disposed of at full prices, and 110 bags Penang Sugar, by auction, at 29s per cwt.—The transactions in Mollasses consist of 60 puns very fine Tortola at 28s per cwt. from the quay, and 140 puns Demerara, the price of which has not transpired.—No public sale of British Plantation Coffee having been brought forward, the business done is limited to 53 casks Jamaica, and 20 bags Demerara sold at former rates; the good and fine qualities of the former are in good demand, and are becoming scarce in this market. Nothing done in Foreign worthy of notice.—No sales in Cocoa of Pemento; 70 bags of Bengal Ginger have been disposed of, but the price has not transpired, and a small parcel of white Pepper sold at 9d to 9¼d per lb.—Rice continues in good demand, 4000 bags of midding to fine East India have been sold at 13s to 14s per cwt in bond, and 50 tces, of dressed Carolina from 19s to 20s.—There is a moderate demand for Rum, and the sales are confined to 150 puns. chiefly Demera, without alteration in prices.

Small sales of Indigo continue to be made.—A sale of 60 boxes of Fincal is reported at 60s, also 400 bags Turmeric at 13s and 14s, and a quantity of Pearl Sago at 13s and 13s 3d.—Upwards of 700 bags of Saltpetre have been taken at 22s to 27s.

LONDON MARKET, JUNE 7.

SUGAR.—The West India Raw Market has become very quiet, the demand from grocers and refiners having been extremely limited for all descriptions. Barbados went off without briskness, and, in some intances, a shade under previous rates, mid and good selling at 57s 6d to 63s 9d, fine 64s to 66s. This afternoon there was no alteration in prices but the market was in a very inactive state, yet the importers refuse to sell, excepting at fully former rates; the purchases for the week have been only 1,900 hhds and trs; the arrivals continue small.

MAURITUS.—This afternoon there was a good demand; good grocery descriptions at 1s advance, other sorts at full prices; good strong brown sold at 52s to 53s 6d; low and mid yellow 54s 6d to 58s 6d; good and fine, 59s to 62s.

EAST INDIA.—Manilla, of brown quality, is not much wanted, but the holders are firm in their demands; good dry brown at 19s, damps 17s; the offers made for the sound lots were 17s to 17s 6d. Penang, very ord brown dabs, were withdrawn at 14s 6d. Bengal went at 43s 6d to 52s 6d for inferior to good brown; yellow 53s 6d to 59s; and 62s to 63s 6d for mid white.

FOREIGN.—White Havannah is still scarce and much wanted for St. Petersburgh, and prices have again advanced; 700 boxes have been sold afloat at 46s to 47s for goods to be delivered here. This afternoon a small cargo of brown Bahia has been sold afloat at 46s to 47s for goods to be delivered here. This afternoon a small cargo of brown Bahia has been sold afloat to be delivered at Hamburgh, but the price has not transpired.

COFFEE.—The market, which has for some time past been in a dull and declining state for the low ord and unclean descriptions of British Plantation, has at length taken a considerable change: they have been much in demand at an advance on former rates of 5s to 8s; the mid and fine clean qualities have sold briskly for consumption at an improvement on formeir rates of fully 1s to 1s 6d; there have been offered at public sale 510 casks, 350 bags, and 100 brls, all of which sold with much spirit; Jamaica low mid at 97s 6d to 104s 6d, good to fine ord 75s to 96s; Demerara and Berbice unclean good ord and low mid 59s to 59s 6d, triage and broken 30s to 61s. This afternoon Ceylon, subject to the low rate of duty, continued much in demand by the grocers, and 100 bags coloury at auction went off briskly at full market prices, good ord at 71s.

COCOA.—For British Plantation there has been no improvement in the demand, red Trinidad at auction found buyers st 36s to 37s 6d for ord.

RUM.—A slight advance has been obtained for good Demerara; 80 puncheons of Jamaica sold at 3s 8d to 3s 9d for 33 to 35 per cent over proof, good 3s 10d, and 30 over 3s 6d; 100 puncheons Leewards 3 per cent, of fair quality, at 2s. 2d, 4 over 2s 3d, 6 over 2s 4d, 12, over good 2s 5d; common sorts are scarce, and proofs are held firmly at 2s 1d; the remainder were Demerara, 30 to 36 per cent.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANEA.

(*From the Times, July* 3.)

THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.—HANOVER, June 26.—His Majesty, our present King, Ernest Augustus, is expected here this evening, or to-morrow morning. Several of the principal officers of state are gone to to meet His Majesty. The heavy artillery will fire a salute on His Majesty's arrival, and the city will be illuminated. There are various reports, as is usual on important occasions. It is said His Majesty will stop here a fortnight, and then go to Carlsbad, and afterwards make his solemn entry into this capital. A most joyful sensation was created by a report spread here, that His Majesty had proposed to his brother, the Duke of Cambridge, hitherto our beloved Viceroy, in an affectionate letter, to retain, under the new government, the posts of Governor-General of the Kingdom and Field Marshal. It is doubted whether the Prince will accept his proposal. Yesterday the citizens, to the number of 5,000, repaired to the palace of Montbrillant to offer to his Royal Highness the tribute of gratitude justly due to him for the innumerable benefits he has conferred on the country, and for his auspicious government during a long series of years. The Duke listened with great emotion to the address of the Burgomaster, and assured the deputation that the welfare of the Hanoverians would be always the dearest wish of his heart. His Highness then went down among the citizens who were waiting in the courtyard, who were filled with feelings of sorrow; and when his Royal Highness came to the window to thank them for their cheers for himself, the Prince, and Princesses, few eyes were dry. The addres proposed to be sent to the Queen Dowager and the Queen were read in the Second Chamber yesterday. Many persons affirm that the Viceroy will go with his family to Italy. It was reported some time ago that Prince George was to visit that country. Others think that his Royal Highnes will go to the estate which he purchased several years ago in England. —*Hamburgh papers.*

PORTUGUSE TARIFF.—The ruinous effect of the new tariff, forced upon the country by the bayonets of the National Guards in the moment of anarchy, is now rapidly developing itself. Business at the Custom-house is at a complete stand still. The large room, formerly the scene of the most stirring bustle—representing, as it were, from the variety of its merchandise piled on its extensive floor, *universi orbis terrarum empirium*—is now a vast and empty hall, where the echoes of one's footsteps startling us, remind us of a painful parallel in the decaying grandeur and overwhelming desolation of the once proud and magnificent Venice. This is the work of those who, as a first step to destroy the throne, would dissolve the alliance between Portugal and Great Britain. We will not dwell long on this gloomy picture. The reaction has commenced; we look to better days, and, should the anarchists again raise their heads, we feel confident that the nation will rise to a man, and crush that most accursed of monsters—the despot of the clubs.—*Lisbon Mail.*

We understand that a private letter has been this morning received from St. Sebastian, giving an account of a brilliant affair, in which Colonel Jacks and his Second Regiment of Lancers, of the British Legion, had been successfully engaged, the particulars of which we had not been able to procure on going to press.—*Evening paper.*

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COIN.—On Friday morning several workmen employed in making alterations at the house of Mr. Bowen, the Adam and Eve, York street Westminster, discovered a number of coins bearing the impress of the Roman Emperors, one of them evidently that of Augustus Cæsar, whilst others were of a comparatively later date—viz., Queen Anne and George I.; a number

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

of French coins of the date of Louis XVI. were also found. The site of Mr. Bowen's house is that of an establishment hundreds of years since occupied by the monks of Westminister Abbey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—(From the *Allgemaine Zeitung.*)—The police have been very active for some days in order to trace a conspiracy, which it is said was formed in the capital, and has ramified into towns in the provinces This conspiracy is reported to have been directed by some adherents of the long extinct party of the Janissaries, and was therefore not very formidable. However, such events excite uneasiness, and interrupt the confidence which has for some time past been placed in the strength of the Government. The criminals will doubtless be taken and handed over to the tribunals. It is to be wished that a careful investigation may then be made in order to obtain information respecting all the connexions which the Sultan's enemies keep up, so that all the threads of the plot may not be at once cut off by over speedy justice, as usually happens here. Some fancy that Mehemet Alli is concerned in whatever tends to the injury of the Porte. In the present instance this is improbable, and the whole plot may very likely have arisen from religious fanaticism. The Sultan enjoys excellent health, and pays great attention to the affairs of government. His journey is said to have made him sensible of many defects in the higher departments of the administration of the country. A great deal is still said of a visit of the Sultan to the Russian camp, but he will hardly undertake it, for the great expenses incurred in his late excursion have drained the treasury, and will hardly allow a journey to a foreign country, which would require a still greater outlay. But an envoy from the Sultan will go to Wornesensk to compliment the Emperor of Russia in his name. The Porte thinks of making a contract for uniforms for the army and appears inclined to make arrangements with private individuals for the sale of salt The reception of the Sultan on the 6th was very magnificent. The city was illuminated, and made a fine appearance, seen from Pera. The harbour and the Bosphorus, as usual on such occasions, was magnificent. The beautiful illumination of the numerous ships, especially the Austrian frigate Vilvee, which was distinguished by bright Bengal lights and flights of sky-rockets, the repeated salutes of the artillery the calm atmosphere, and the most favourable weather combined to enhance the interest of this evening. But the whole made a greater impression on foreigners than on the Turks, who remained passive at home, and after 10 o'clock the streets were deserted

(*From the Times, July* 5.)

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held at Plymouth last week to try Sir Thomas Fellowes, of Her Majesty's ship Vanguard, late of the Pembroke, for disobedience of orders while in the command of the latter vessel, and for neglect of duty. The disobedience of orders consisted in carrying the Pembroke into Gibraltar Bay, when he was ordered to proceed to Malta; the neglect of duty, in refusing to have the Pembroke moored, though the master and the commander advised that course, by which he was driven on shore and damaged. The charges were in part proved, but there was nothing flagrant about the case, and the accident of getting on shore arose from the suddenness with which a heavy gale came on. The sentence of the court martial was, that the gallant officer should be admonished to be more cautious in future. There was a third point of discipline in dispute--viz, whether Sir Thomas Fellowes ought not, agreeably to his orders, to have given up the command of the Pembroke to Captain Morsby, who was appointed to her by the Admiralty, and met with her at Gibraltar; but this point was waved, in consequence of its being doubtful whether the order to carry the ship to Malta did not suspend the operation of the Admiralty appointment, there being authorities on both sides. The question is considered one which will require an order of the Admiralty to settle.

THE LATE EARL COWPER.—The death of Lord Cowper has excited feelings of unfeigned regret throughout this town and the surrounding country. As a nobleman frequently resident amongst us, he was as much respected as he was beloved as a kind and liberal landlord. It was the wish of the family that the funeral, which took place on Wednesday last, should be conducted with the utmost privacy, and the tenantry did not feel themselves justified in interfering in any way with this arrangement; but we know that to many of them it was a source of great regret not to have been allowed an opportunity of paying a last mark of respect to the memory of one who is deservedly dear to them. Lord Cowper's illness was long and lingering; and for some time before his decease no hopes were entertained of his recovery.—*Hertford paper.*

EAST INDIA POSTAGE.—The following is the resolution reported in the House of Commons on Saturday relative to East India postage:—"That upon every letter transmitted by packet-boats between Suez and Bussora, or any other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf and the East Indies, there shall be charged for every single letter 1s., for every double letter 2s., for every treble letter 3s., and for every letter of one ounce weight, whether single, double, or treble 4s., and for every additional quarter of an ounce the postage of a single letter."

The undermentioned officers retired from the army last week:—Captain Hill, Royal Horse Guards; Cornet White, 1st Dragoons; Captain Burrell, 4th Dragoons; Lieutenant Shawe, 5th Dragoons; Lieutenant Warrington, 11th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Campell, 28th Foot; Captain Knight 51st Foot; Ensign Beale, 68th Foot; and Lieutenant Nixon, 96th Foot.—*United Service Gazette.*

ATHENS June 8.—On the 22d of May, at half-past 2 p. m., all Athens was thrown into consternation by a dreadful explosion. The police had, by way of precaution, ordered 14 sacks of gunpowder to be removed from the house of a merchant. A police officer was ordered to take it to a place of security out of the city. From negligence, or with a view to speculation, he took the sacks to his own house. On the way a hole was made in one of the sacks, and so a train was formed in the court-yard to the place where the powder was deposited. A boy, 12 years old, discovered this, and could not resist the temptation of amusing himself by setting fire to the train At the moment that he brought a live coal in order to apply it to the train, a woman who was busy washing remarked it, and exclaimed "Panajia! what are you about?" But her voice was lost in the dreadful explosion of the house, which was blown up, casting a shower of stones over Athens, and breaking a great number of windows in the neighbourhood. The remains of an adjoining half destroyed buliding were immedately in flames, and it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the German soldiers that succeded in subduing the fire in a very narrow street in the middle of the city. The unfortunate woman was got out from under the ruins in a few hours, and is still alive, but fate seemed to have preserved her only to relate the cause of the unhappy event, for on the following morning her remains and those of the boy were committed to the earth.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

On the 4th ult. the workmen employed by Mrs. Summerville, of Sorn, Ayrshire, while engaged in forming a footpath in a romantic wooded dell on that lady's property, unexpectedly disembowelled at the tiny depth of three inches a hoard of copper and silver coins. which had remained buried no one can tell how many years. The deposit chosen is immediately beneath a projecting feathered rock, and the coins, which number about 500, bear the insignia of James the Fourth and Sixth of Scotland.—*Scotsman.*

On Saturday morning, just as the Commons were about to adjourn, there was orderd an address to Her Majesty for an account of the number of cases in which the punishment of flogging has been inflicted in the Australian colonies, in criminal cases, from year to year, since January 1, 1830; and of the acts by which authority is given for the infliction of that punishment; also for copies of any correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the colonian authorities since August 1, 1834, on the subject of secondary punishments, and especially on the effects of flogging as a secondary punishment.

Among other anecdotes which are circulation illustrative of the nobleness of mind and kindness of heart of our youthful Sovereign, one, which we have every reason to believe, strikes us as eminently beautiful. The first act of Her Majesty's queenly life was writing that letter to Queen Adelaide which breathed the purest and tenderest feelings of affection and condolence, and evinced a spirit of generosity and consideration which has obtained Her Majesty golden opinions. Her Majesty wrote that letter spontaneously, and having finished it, folded and addressed it to "Her Majesty the Queen." Some one at hand who had the right to make a remark, noticing this mentioned that the superscription was not correct, for that the letter ought to be directed to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. "I am quite aware," said Queen Victoria, "of Her Majesty's altered character, but I will not be the first person to remind her of it.—*John Bull.*

It is generaliy circulated that Her Majesty intends to create six new English Peerages after her first drawing-room.—*Government Paper.*

The Earl of Listowell and Lord Rossmore, it is reported, will be raised to the rank of Peers of the United Kingdom at the next creation of Peers.—*Ibid.*

LORD DURHAM.—The Radical Association of Edinburgh met on Thursday, and resolved unanimously to address Her Majesty, praying her to call Lord Durham immediately to her councils, and, among the foremost acts of her reign, to sanction the repeal of the corn laws. An address to Lord Durham, congratulating his Lordship on his return, was also agreed on.—*Ibid.*

(*From the Albion July* 10.)

Sir Henry Wheatley, keeper of the privy purse to his late Majesty, has been appointed to the same office under Queen Victoria.

The mortality in the Thynne family has been extraordinary; two Marquises of Bath and a Viscount Weymouth having died within a few months.

Miss Pitt, daughter of Lord Rivers; Miss Murray, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester; Miss Rice, daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Miss Ponsonby have been appointed Maids of Honour to the Queen.

The Queen has signified her intention of taking up her residence in Buckingham Palace in about a week. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will occupy apartments in that palace at the same time with her Majesty.

There are now two foreign monarchs serving in the army of Her Majesty the Queen; namely, the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians, both of whom are Field Marshals. There are only two other Field Marshals, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge.

ALTERATION IN THE ROYAL ARMS.—The royal arms of England will vary much from those borne by her Majesty's five predecessors. The Sovereign being a female, they will be borne on a lozenge instead of a shield, and the imperial crest of a lion surmounting the crown will be discontinued, as will also the escutcheon of pretence bearing the arms of Honover surmounted by the crown of that kingdom. The arms will, in future, consist of the four grand quarters only -namely, England in the first and fourth, and Scotland and Ireland in the second and third quarters.

CURIOUS MISTAKES.—There were forty bills, public and private, that received her Majesty's royal assent, by commission, on Friday week. It was the first batch to which her Majesty had to give her consent. This ceremonial also led to some trifling mistakes, in consequence of official parties having been so long accustomed to say "*his* Majesty" and "*le Roi le veut.*" The yeoman usher, on summoning the Commons, said it was for the purpose of hearing "*his*" Majesty's commission read; and the clerk, in the Lords who has to repeat the "badges of Norman slavery," once said "*le Roi*," but immediatelyy corrected himself, and proclaimed "*La Reine le veut*"

The amount of Exchequer Bills required for the service of the quarter is calculated at £4,853,381.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—The opening of the Grand Junction Railway has made a complete revolution in the communication betwixt London and Livarpool, and *vice versa.* Well does the writer of this paragraph remember, nearly thirty years ago, waiting, once a week, at three o'clock in the morning, and in the depth of winter, at the top of Water-street, for the arrival of the London Mail, which then occupied upwards of thirty hours in the journey from London to Liverpoolt and the letters and papers by which were not delivered until ten o'clock in the morning! The Mail was afterwards accelerated so as to arrive at twelve o clock at night; then, at nine; next, at seven; and, lastly, at half past four. Now, since the opening of the Grand Junction Railway, the Mail reaches the Post office at half past eleven o'clock, or in little more than fifteen hours from London! And, when the line of railway between London and Liverpool shall be completed, by the opening of the London and Birmingham Railway, the whole distance, upwards of 200 miles, will be performed in from eight to ten hours! What a change this will be, contrasted with the pace at which the mail travelled, thirty years ago only, between Liverpool and London! Meanwhile, the enterprise of the proprietors of the *Morning Herald* has anticipated some of the advantages which will be derived from the opening of the whole line of railway. These gentlemen commenced, on Friday evening, delivering their publication of that morning to their subscribers throughout the town! The proprietors of the *Times* announce, that they are making arrangements for delivering their paper at the same hour. So that the Parliamentary proceedings and other news will now reach Liverpool twelve hours earlier than it has been usual to receive them by the ordinary conveyances.

A new coinage will be speedily issued, impressed with the likeness of Queen Victoria.

It is rumoured at the clubs, that the Marquis of Westminster is to be created a Duke.

LISBON,—JUNE 26.

(Received by the Braganza steamer.)

Since the departure of the Transit steamer yesterday nothing of any moment has occurred.

I have frequently had occasion in my previous communications to call your attention to the arbitrary course pursued by the director of this custom-house, more particularly relating to the excessive duties levied by him on several cases of British manufactured hats belonging to a Mr. Douthat. The obstinacy and spleen of this employé, who has for so many months unjustly prevented their being cleared, and consequently sold, are at last, I am happy to be enabled to state, overruled, and peremptory orders are about to be issued to him to permit them to be cleared without further delay, upon the original invoice value.

The British brig Shakspeare has commenced reloading her cargo of sulphur (after undergoing the necessary repairs) at the expense of her master, William Rosie, who has entered his protest against the heavy charges, as well as any damage or loss of weight that may accrue. It now remains to be seen what measures the British Government will take in the disgraceful affair of this vessel and her cargo. About 200 soldiers of the 2d Regiment of Infantry embarked this afternoon, I am informed, for the Algarves.

Don Manoel de Portugal (brother of the Marquis of Valença, one of the Queen's Lords in Waiting), who was governor of Goa during the reign of Don Miguel, and recently arrived from thence, has merited the confidence of Her Majesty the Queen, and been appointed Controller of the Household, in the room of Don Thomas de Mello.

The debate in the Cortes this day has been upon the reform of the Constitution.

The British ships of war Larne and Chamelion sailed this morning, the former for the East Indies, and the latter for Oporto.

Vessels of war in the Tagus.—Hastings, Malabar, Minden, Inconstant, Pearl, Saracen—British; Dryad and L'Oreste—French; and United States—American.

The Inconstant sails for Corunna on Thursday next, to meet there the Pique frigate, for the purpose of having another trial of their sailing qualities.

Exchange on London, 30 days' sight, 52½d. per milree; discount on ex-paper money, 37 per cent.

—*Times, July* 5. A. Y.

SWITZERLAND.

The appearance of a small pamphlet, published by M. Gross, under the title of the *Constituent Assembly of Valais*, in which the author, investigating the question of the marriage of priests, produced a great excitement among the clergy of that canton. The bishop immediately waited on the members of the Council of State, and demanded that the impious and perverse writing should be publicly burnt. The council having declined acceding to his request, the prelate addressed to the parish priests of his diocese a pastoral letter, in which he decrees an anathema against the libel. This letter was read from the pulpit, and one of the priests added to it this reflection: "Yes, my dear parishioners, I am greatly afraid that those among you who have read this impious publication will be eternally damned."

The executive Council of Friburg lately appointed curate for the district of Courtion, but the people having refused to receive him, the bishop sent them a missionary who was not more fortunate. The inhabitants of Courtion threatened to turn Protestants, if they did not obtain the clergyman they had called for.

In Geneva, likewise, the Catholic party is intriguing underhand, and the correspondent of the *Helvetic* declares that he would not be at all surprised to see that canton divide, like Basle, into two states, viz., Geneva city, and Geneva country.

The two deputies of Berne, in the federal diet, left on the 30th ult. for Lucerne, without paying the customary visit to the French Ambassador.

The Grand Council of Friburg discussed, on the 27th, the motion of M. Griset, for committing the education of the middle classes to the Jesuits; but it was so badly received by the assembly, that its author thought proper to withdraw it. So great was the exasperation against M. Griset, in Friburg, that a *charivari* was given to him in the evening. The deputy, frightened at the discordant noise of the pans, kettles, hisses, &c., escaped out of his house by a back door, and sought refuge in the convent of the holy fathers. The latter were treated to a similar serenade, as well as their principal adherents and the curate of the city. The ladies of the congregation had caused a mass to be celebrated in the morning for the success of the motion. M. Griset abstained from appearing at the sitting of the 28th, when the session was closed, and it was believed that he would have tendered his resignation but for the recommendation of his confessor.—*Times, July* 5.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE—PERSECUTIONS OF POPERY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator.*)

The following simple statement of the cruel and revolting treatment of a convert from Popery will exhibit in a striking point of view the intolerant and persecuting spirit of the church of Rome:—

About four or five months ago Roman Catholic female, about 22 years age, of unimpeachable character, residing in Gowran, renounced the errors of the church of Rome, but, as she was aware of the bitter persecution to which she would be exposed if it was known that she had become a convert to the Protestant religion, she endeavoured to keep her conversion a secret till such time as she could get employment in some situation where she might be sure of protection of her faith by going to the church of Gowran, she used to walk to a neighbouring church, distant about four miles, in order that she might enjoy the blessings of public worship, and hear of the glad tidings of salvation, through the alone merits and sufferings of Jesus Christ. Matters were going on this quiet way till last Wednesday week, when she was hired by the Rev. Mr. Ridge, of Dungarvan, as a kitchen-maid, and as she attended family prayers both morning and evening, it soon got wind (of course through the other servants, who are all Roman Catholics) that she had become a Protestant; and it appears from what followed it was immediately resolved that she should be made the victim of violence and persecution; for, on Monday morning, about 6 o'clock, as Mr. Ridge's servant was going with his horses to water, he met a man in the avenue, who asked him if his Master was up, as he had a letter for him; the servant replied in the negative and went on. The man then proceeded to a field near the house where the girl was milking, and having laid hold of her, he swore that if she did not leave her service immediately he would break every bone in her body. The poor girl was dreadfully frightened, and said that if he would not beat her she would go with him, if he would permit her to return for her clothes. He consented, and accompanied her to the house, but as soon as the unfortunate girl got into the yard she thought herself safe, refused to go, and cried out for protection. Mr. Ridge, being aroused by the noise, hastened down to the yard, and found the poor creature crying, and a man standing over her with an uplifted switch. Mr. Ridge asked him, what brought him to his house at that unseasonable hour, and what right he had to abuse the girl; he said, in reply that he came to take her away from her service, and that he should have her. Mr. Ridge then asked her if she was willing to go with him, and she said no; that they wanted to make her go to mass again, but that she would never do so; that she would die before she would kneel to a priest. Mr. Ridge then told the man that he should protect the girl, and that he should leave his premises; but he refused to do so, and maintained his ground, till he found that the police were sent for, when he immediately went off. This was all bad enough, but it was only a prelude to what was to follow; for, finding themselves foiled in this instance, they resolved, it appears, that they would be more successful the next time, though they should be obliged to resort to the greatest cruelty. They laid their plan accordingly, and on Thursday morning at an early hour, as she was in the act of milking one of the cows, they pounced upon her from behind a ditch, tied her with a rope, and, regardless of her cries for mercy, dragged her across the country amidst the most savage yells of hundreds of people; and when the unfortunate victim of their cruelty lay upon the ground in an almost senseless state, after having been pulled over a high wall, one of the savages (we can hardly call him a man) cried out, "D—n your souls, havn't you a drop of blood in your bodies, that ye con't lay on her?" They then brought her off in triumph, and she has not since been heard of, though our efficient resident magistrate, Mr. Greene, to whom Mr. Ridge reported the whole circumstance, has, with his usual zeal taken the most effective measures for her recovery.

We feel that it is altogether unnecessary that we should make any comment on the foregoing appalling, though unadorned, facts, and we are confident, that there is not one of our readers that will not, on their perusal, be ready to exclaim—"Is it possible that we live in a free country, and under the protection of a Protestant Government, when such an occurrence can take place in a populous neighbourhood, and within a quarter of a mile of a police barrack?"—*Times July* 5.

THE ARMY.

Tuesday July 4, 1837.—Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Gloucester, and of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of Bristol.—Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart, to be Dep Lieut: J. C Smith, Esq to be Ditto; R. J. Purnell, Esq. to be Ditto; J. R. Barker, Esq. to be Ditto.

Corps of Duke of Cornwall's Yeom.—J. Bassett. Esq. to be Major Commandant, v. Barlace, dec.

Royal Mid Lothian Yeom. Cav.—J M. Hogg, Esq. to be Capt. v. Bonar, dec.; R. Trotter, Gent. to be Lieut.; A. Maitland, Gent. to be Cornet, v. Watson, dec.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 7.

12th Light Drag.—Quartermaster S. A. Capel to be Adjt. with the rank of Cornet, v. Philips, prom. in the 3rd Light Drag July 7; Regimental Serj. Major C. Armstrong to be Quartermaster, v. Capel, app. Adjt. July 7; 13th Light Drag.—Cornet J. Hussey to be Lieut. by p. v. Gethin, who ret. July 7: T. W. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. v. Hussey, July 7; Coldstream Foot Guards—Ens. and Lieut. D. M'Chisholm to be Adj. v. Hope, who res. the Adjutancy only, July 7; 4th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. England from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. without p. July 7.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. D A. Courtayne, from the 46th, July 7; Lieut. C. S. Teale, from the 26th Foot, July 7; Lieut. A. C. Anderson, from the 54th Foot, July 7 Lieut. W. C. Sheppard from the 57th Foot, July 7; Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from the 6th Foot, July 7; Ens. J. Cameron, from the 54th Foot, July 7; Ens. C. M. Wilson, from the 86th Foot, July 7; Sec. Lieut. H. Hawkes, from the 5th Foot, July 8; Ens. R. O'Neill, July 9; Ens. J. L. Short, July 10.

To be Ensigns—Ens. W. W. Bond, from 2d. W. I. Regt. v. O'Neill, July 9; Ens. J. A. Madigan, from the 71st Foot, v. Short July 10; 5th foot—Serjt. Major D. Munro to be Adjt. with the rank of 2 Lieut. v. Giffard, prom. July 8; 6th Foot—Lieut. J. D. Macdonald, from the 2d, W. I. Regt. to be Lieut. v. Ogilvie, app. to the 4th Foot, July 7; 26th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. W. Grylis, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. v. Teale appoint, to the 4th Regt. of Foot, July 7; 54th Foot—Ens. C. F. Heatley to be Lieut. without p. v. Anderson, appointed to the 4th Regt. of Foot, July 7; Ens. W. Macpherson, from the h. p. of the 44th Regt. of Foot, to be Ens. without p. v. Heatley, July 7; H. A. Hollinsworth Lieut. to be Ens. without p. v. Cameron prom in the 4th July 8; 37th Foot—Lieut. W. Jones, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. v. Sheppard to the 4th Foot, July 7; 63d Foot—Lieut. E. Hill, from the h. p. of the 20th Foot, to be Lieut. v. H. Croly promot. July 7; 71st Foot—Serjt. Maj. J. Alton, to be Ens. without p. v. Madigan, app. to the 4th Foot, July 7; 75th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. P. Grieve to be Lieut. Col. without P. v. England app. to the 4th Foot, July 7: 79th Foot—Capt. C. H. Churchill, from h. p. to be Capt. V. M. Fitz Gerald, who exch. July 8; Lieut. R. Manners to be Capt. by P. v. Churchill, who retires, July 8; Ens. R. Ferguss to be Lieut. by P. v. Manners, July 8; A. C. Maitland to be Ens. P. v. Ferguson, July 8; 86th Foot—Macbean, Gent, to be Ens. by P. v. Wilson, pro. the 4th Foot, July 7; 2d. W. I. Regt—Ens. H. to be Lieut. without P v. Macdonald, app. to Foot, July 7; R. M. Nicolls, Gent, to be Ens P. v. Bond app. to the 4th Foot, July 9; W. An Gent to be Ens. without P. v. Sayers.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Sec. Lieut. J. Heyliger to be Lieut. without p. v. Jones, app. to the 57th Foot July Sec. Lieut. R. Campbell to be First Lieut. without p. v. app. to the 26th Foot, July 7; Serjt-Major R. Watson, from the 78th Foot, to be Sec. Lieut. v. Heyliger, July 7; J. B. Travers, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. v. Campbell, July 8; Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Ens. J. Masters to be Lieut. without p. v. Brown, dec. July 7; Serjt.-Major W. Kerr, from the Dublin Recruiting District, to be Ensign, v. Masters.

Brevet.—Capt. C. B. Tucker, of the 2d Lieut. Drags to be Major in the Army January 10.

Hospital Staff—Staff Assist Surg. A. Smith to be Surg, to the Forces, July 7; C. Stewart, M. D. to be Assist Surg. to the Forces, v. O'Flaherty, app. to the 83rd Foot, July 7.

Royal Uxbridge Volunteers.—J. H. F. De Sales, Gent to be Ensign, June 30.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., at All Saints Church, Southampton, by the Rev. Henry Paddon, Esq., of Fareham, Hants. to Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Christopher Magnay, of East-hill, Wandsworth, Esq., Alderman of London.

On the 21st ult., at Heddon-on-the-Wall, in the county of Northumberland, by the Rev. J. A. Blackett, Richard Albany Nelson, of Gray's-Inn, London, Esq., to Diana, the daughter of John Moore Bates, Esq of Haddon.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., at Hampstead, by the Rev. Edward Hoare, Marlborough Pryor, Esq., of Hampstead-heath, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of William Lorance Rogers, Esq., of the same place.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of the Greek Consul-General, P. Ralli Esq., 5, Connaught-place west, by the Rev. Xenachi, minister of the Greek church, Mr S. Franghiadi, of Manchester, to Miss A. Draco.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's, Southwark, by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Jasper Lakeman, of the Borough High-street, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Young, Esq., of Thomas-street, Horsleydown. At the same time and place, Mr. Henry Thomas Young, eldest son of Thomas Young, Esq, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Garner, of the Minories. Also, Mr. Charles William Young, second son of the above, to Mary Weeks, only daughter of Benjamin Noakes, Esq., of Britannia-place, Wandsworth-road. It is seldom three weddings in one family take place on the same day. A more pleasing sight than these young people presented when standing at the altar, surrounded by their friends and a numerous and crowded auditory, is not often witnessed. No one could look on it with unmoved feelings. It is fervently wished the blessings of the marriage service may ever rest on such parties. Scenes like these in a day of great change must endear the services of the church to many of her members.

On the 30th ult., at St. Marylebone, by the Rev. F. H. Hutton, Frederic Lely, Esq., of Grantham, to Miss Margaret Blake, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

On the 3d inst., at Marylebone church, J. G. Rowley, Esq, of Lincoln's inn, and Upper Montagu-street, barrister-at-law, only son of the late J. G. Rowley, Esq., judge and magistrate at Madras, to Lucy, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Northey Hopkins, of Glocester-place, Portman-square, and Oving-house Bucks

On the 1st inst., at Shirley, by the Rev. W. Orger, William Dunn, Esq. of Southampton and Shirley-common, to Eliza Jane, elder daughter of the Rev. W. Orger, incumbent of Shirley.

DIED.

On the 29th ult, at the Hirsel, North Britain, Elizabeth Countess of Home second daughter of the late Henry Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

At Swansea, on the 23d ult., universally regretted, M. Morgan, Esq., Bodwigiad, Breconshire, a magistrate for the counties of Glamorgan and Bercon.

On the 2d inst., aged 36, Frances, wife of J. Du Barthes, Esq., of Clapham-new-park.

On the 1st inst., at Challey, Sussex, Thomas Clarke, Esq. late of Upper Bedford-place, aged 72,

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